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FRIDAY,
MAY 23, 1952

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Column One
By
David Courtney

MR. Kaplan, sick, as any man might be after wrestling for four years with the budgetary mathematics of a State that preserves its peace of mind only by its highly original method of adding up, has resigned. Dr. Joseph, that gloomy Don Quixote among the rusted and awry windmills of an economy that must cause John Maynard Keynes to chuckle hoarsely in the Shades, may take Mr. Kaplan's place.

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THE view opening to the new Minister of Finance from his casement window above the stark Judean hills will not be comforting; fewer buses on the roads; private cars in their garages two days out of the seven; electric fuel forbidden at the very hours it is needed to cook the frugal meals of our days; and kerosene, the substitute, up forty per cent in price: all part of the new Pelion now being piled on the grim Ossa of habitual austerity. "We have no money ourselves and can give no loans to Israel," adds Mr. Churchill in kindlier words; and, therefore, where is the oil to come from to work the generators, speed the factories and move the immense number of tractors, combines and the like that litter the country from end to end? Oh dear oh dear! It must put great heart into Rehov Lilienblum, and widen the Zurich slot through which the exchange value of the pound so shamelessly tumbles.

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THE view from the Judean casement gets no better the wider it ranges. There are more people in the world and less food than 15 years ago. There is grotesque maldistribution. A few nations have everything and most nations have next to nothing. There is less raw materials for more factories. Price movements are arbitrary and absurd. In a contracting world market, countries dependent on imported foods have to export ten times as much as three years ago to buy the same amount of food. According to *The Jerusalem Post* all this is objectively recorded in the latest U.N. "World Economic Survey." Pity the poor Minister of Finance.

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OUR blushing rulers used to be able to say: Times are hard but look at the rosy future as set out in our development programme, *vide* the Grant-in-Aid allocations; but the allocations have been neatly disembodied and put back in the chamber of phantoms where so many good intentions sadly congregate. Honour has been saved, of course, to the extent that the money has gone to pay debts; and so have the next six months' rations; and a loaf in the bin is worth two in 1960's harvest, just as a shirt on the back is worth two in the loom; or is there to be no shirts on the back and none in the loom? That depends on credits; and credits for currently-needed raw materials depend, from all accounts, on willingness to pay a quite usurious interest-rate.

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IN this day of almost universal higher education, the rage is to be a physicist or an economist. With too many physicists we have many atom bombs and with many economists we have too many unbalanced budgets. It should be possible to draw inferences from those facts. Anyway, wherever the physicists may be leading us, we know where the economists are driving us. It may, therefore, be a very good thing to have Dr. Joseph as Minister of Finance. He is a lawyer, not an economist. He may be able to look at the figures in terms of simple arithmetic and common sense.

●

AND the oddest thing about the whole ridiculous mystery is one's confidence that the State of Israel, bruised and battered economically as it may be, fuddled and frustrated as most of its high-class bookkeepers seem to be, sick and worried as its citizens most definitely are, is, in the terms of the business-man, a "going concern." Fundamentally, it is undismayed. That fact should provide a sure foothold for the new Finance Minister, provided he resists the temptation to overreach himself.

Tel Aviv May 22

Cabinet Decision On Reshuffle Next Week

POST Political Correspondent

A decision on the Cabinet reshuffle necessitated by the resignation of Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan is expected to be reached next week, a highly placed Mapai source said in Tel Aviv last night.

No meeting of the Mapai Central Committee has yet been called to discuss the situation. The Prime Minister has not yet designated his final choice for Mr. Kaplan's successor.

It was regarded as fairly certain, however, that Dr. Joseph would succeed Mr. Kaplan, while Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, is being considered as Dr. Joseph's successor at the Ministry of Commerce.

There is a good deal of talk in political circles of dividing the Finance and Commerce Ministries, but none of this is well-founded, as the Prime Minister has not made his decision known to his Party associates. There is a possibility that Mr. Ben Gurion will confound everyone by naming an economic or financial expert not necessarily a Knesset Member, as he did last year, when he appointed Professor Dinaburg, of the Hebrew University, the Minister of Education.

Possible Split Up

Not ruled out, however, is the splitting of the Ministry of Commerce into two sections, with the Commerce and Industry section going with Dr. Joseph to the Finance Ministry and rationing and control activities being brought under the Minister of Agriculture and Development, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

Parliamentary circles said last night that the reshuffled Cabinet would require a new vote of confidence.

Mr. Kaplan himself was at his Finance Ministry desk in Jerusalem yesterday, working from early morning through the afternoon. One of his callers was the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson. It is believed that they discussed the Bond Drive.

The resignation of a number of high-ranking Finance Ministry officials on the heals of Mr. Kaplan's departure appears to be in the offing.

WE MUST DOUBLE OUR FARM OUTPUT—ESHKOL

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "To support a population of two million, we must double our agriculture output," the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Levi Eshkol, told the Agricultural Council here today. He submitted a IL.62m. Development Budget for the current fiscal year for their scrutiny.

The budget will be tabled shortly in the Knesset, but only 60 per cent of it is expected to be approved according to Mr. H. Gvati, Director General of the Ministry. Actually, the budget would be smaller than last year's expenditure for development, which was IL.24.5m., he added.

The Ministry's policy, Mr. Eshkol said, was to subsidize those agricultural projects which would not show an immediate profit, with IL.21m. for new settlements and IL.18m. for irrigation.

Other sums were as follows:—Plantations, IL.3,475m.; agricultural buildings, including warehouses, refrigeration plants and dairies, IL.2,550m.; livestock, IL.1,950m.; soil conservation, IL.500,000; fishing, IL.500,000; Auxiliary farming IL.500,000; Development of Arab villages, IL.300,000; Agricultural Bank and the Plantation Company, IL.3,075m.; afforestation and preparation of soil, IL.2m.; loans to farmers, IL.1.8m.; and administrative investments of the Ministry, including agricultural school and the initial sums for the Lowdermilk project, IL.1.700m. In addition IL.1.985m., acquired from various sources is to be used for employment.

Reviewing current Ministry plans, Mr. Gvati said that in 1952/53, irrigation projects would supply Israel with 80 p.c. more water than last year and plantations would be increased by 40,000 dunams, with special emphasis on the rehabilitation of olive trees and abandoned orange groves.

In addition, Mr. Gvati said, 300,00 more dunams of land would be ploughed in the Negev, and the "cornerstone of the Lowdermilk Projects" would be laid. He said that the Ministry would encourage the breeding of young bulls for meat and expected at least 5,000 of them in the current year.

In the discussion which followed, many of the 42-members of the Council, an advisory body to the Ministry and established by the Knesset, stressed a wide range of agricultural needs. Great emphasis was laid on the establishment of new settlements. Mr. S. Dayan, of the Smallholders Movement said that the best in agriculture had been built by settlers and not by the Government with its inevitable administrative waste.

Mr. M. Shattner, the Custodian of Abandoned Property, suggested that a larger proportion of the Development Budget be allotted to abandoned orange groves, either by rehabilitating them or by uprooting dry trees.

Mr. N. Verlinsky, director of "Tnuva," claimed that supplying immediate necessities to the population should be the major object of the Ministry, even if it involved curtailing plantations or limiting some industries, such as wine and tinned foods.

Mr. Joseph Weitz, head of the Jewish National Fund Settlement Department differing with many Council members who complained about lack of agricultural machinery in agriculture, said that mechanization and efficiency were not correlated.

French Release 450 Tunisians

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — French Resident-General Jean de Hauteclocque announced today the liberation of 450 Tunisian political detainees who have been in forced residence in remote villages for over six weeks. This left 1,000 nationalists still in forced residence.

M. de Hauteclocque also lifted the curfew throughout the country as from tonight. The curfew has been enforced from 8.30p.m. to 5a.m. local time.

The Residency announced that these measures, approved by the Bey at a meeting with M. de Hauteclocque today, were taken in consideration of the commencement this week-end of the Moslem holy month of Ramadhan.

No Names Given

No names were announced but it was believed that Neo-Destour Party leader Habib Bourguiba was not among those to be released.

In the latest incidents, two bombs exploded today, one in the home of a French Customs collector and another in a Tunisian-owned olive oil factory. Damage at the oil works was understood to be considerable. There were no casualties.

General Pierre Garbay, Commander of the French forces in the protectorate, left by plane for Paris today to confer with Government officials.

Czechs Reply To Notes on Oren

HAKIRYA, Thursday. — The Czechoslovak authorities today informed the Israel Legation in Prague that Mr. Mordecai Oren and Mr Shmuel Orenstein, the two Israel citizens under arrest in Prague, were under "protective arrest." The investigations were still in progress, and no further details of the charges against them could be given at the present stage.

The Czech note stated that at the present stage the Czech authorities could not permit Israel representatives to see the two men now held.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out here today that the Czech note came in reply to a series of notes and reminders submitted by the Israel Legation in Prague. The Czech note did not reply to Israel complaints that the arrest of the two Israel citizens was not notified to the Israel authorities until the Israel Legation had made enquiries as to their whereabouts, 10 and 11 weeks after the arrest of the two men. Mr. Oren was detained a week after Mr. Orenstein disappeared.

Mr. Orenstein, who had been in Vienna and Prague on business matters, disappeared in early December. Mr. Oren, a leading member of the left-wing faction of Mapam, was last seen on December 31.

More Shoe Coupons

Additional shoe coupons are to be released next week, a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce said in Jerusalem yesterday. He did not disclose the actual amount to be released.

The hides purchased from the Argentine from grant-in-aid funds together with present stocks are sufficient to supply the footwear industry for five months, the spokesman said. More leather and hides are to be bought soon he said.

20p.c. Cut in Fuel Supplies for Industry

Fuel supplies to factories, electric power plants, and the building industry are to be cut by 20 per cent as part of the second phase of curtailments, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

A 25-30 per cent cut for the building industry and cement factories is planned. This higher percentage will balance cuts below the 20 per cent mark.

Fuel for factories is to be cut by 10 per cent by reducing the volume sold to the various plants. It is thought that the cuts will not affect production overly.

The price increase for kerosene, the first step in fuel consumption restrictions, went into effect yesterday. The rise was 20-25 per cent — depending on the locality — and not 40 per cent as formerly believed.

BRITISH M.E. ENVOYS TO CONFER IN JUNE

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has called a conference of British Middle East envoys in London in the second half of June, he announced here today.

A Foreign Office spokesman said it had become an established practice for the Foreign Secretary to hold periodical consultations with heads of British missions in the Middle East to discuss developments affecting British policy in that area.

The last two conferences were in 1945 and 1949. British representatives to attend the new meeting will come from Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Lebanon, Libya, the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

Their talks are expected to include:
- **The Anglo-Egyptian dispute.**
- **Political implications of the proposed Middle East Command.**
- **Oil, particularly the Anglo-Iranian dispute.**
- **Effects of the continuing Arab-Israeli tension.**

PLOT AGAINST PERON REVEALED

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter)—A plot to overthrow the Argentine Government early this year was disclosed officially for the first time today.

As a result of the investigation of over 600 people rounded up early in February, 14 have been remanded in custody including an alleged ringleader, former army Colonel Jose Francisco-Suares.

The plot, according to the findings, had its origin in an earlier attempt made in September last year to overthrow general Juan Peron.

ART OBJECTS STOLEN FROM BEZALEL MUSEUM

Gold objects d'art, valued at IL.25,000, were stolen from the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem, the biggest theft in the capital since the State was founded.

The thieves entered the building by smashing a window pane. The objects were taken from a glass show case on the second floor.

The Museum pieces, which date from the 19th century, include a tiara, a perfume bottle, a mezuzza, a picture frame, and a miniature Ark of the Covenant. Although quite valuable from the monetary point of view, the chief interest of the stolen objects lies in their historic associations and in their craftsmanship.

The robbery was discovered by Mr. Mordecai Narkiss, Museum Curator, when he came to work early on Thursday morning.

Warning Against Communist M.E. Coups

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP).—The continued deterioration in relations between the U.S. and Arab nations can bring about "a number of Communist coups" in the Middle East, Mr. Garland Hopkins, Executive Vice-President of the American Friends of the Middle East, warned churchmen yesterday on his return from a five-week good-will visit to the area.

In the countries of the Middle East Communism is growing "by leaps and bounds," and if war started now, "the best we could hope for from the Arabs would be neutrality" he said.

U.S. policy of favouritism to Israel will "inevitably enhance the Communist cause" among the Arabs. He said that the Arabs feel that anything Israel asks from the U.S. is granted and urged the State Department to make some "dramatic gesture" in foreign policy to promote better relationship with the Arab world and suggested as a first step the refusal by the U.S. Government to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

(Leader — Page 4)

Japan on Relations With Peking Gov't

TOKYO, Thursday (AFP). — Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida's undertaking not to deal with Communist China, as outlined in his letter of December 24 last, to Mr. John Foster Dulles, was not binding on Japanese governments succeeding Yoshida, Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki told the Diet's Budget Committee today.

Answering a Communist Deputy's question Okazaki said that, on the other hand, preliminary conditions for the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China were the return of over 300,000 Japanese prisoners still detained on Communist territory, abolition of the Sino-Soviet alliance "directed against Japan" and cessation of Communist seizure of Japanese fishing vessels.

Ridgway Urges Close U.S.—Japan Bonds

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP).—Japan's continued role at the side of the U.S. depends "more on us in the immediate future" than on the Japanese because "ours is a role of leadership," General Matthew Ridgway, former U.N. Supreme Commander in Korea, told a joint session of Congress today.

He said the strengthening of bonds between the U.S. and Japan is of "vital importance to national welfare of both countries and to the peace of the world."

Belittles Riots

Gen. Ridgway belittled the significance of the Japanese May Day riots and said they "bore the unmistakable stamp of deliberate Communist design."

He categorically denied Communist allegations that the U.N. Command had employed either germ or gas warfare in any form at any time and placed the blame for the stalemated Korean peace talks on the "blind hatred, vituperative venom and vicious falsehoods" of the Communist negotiators.

Escapee Alleges Koje 'Tortures'

TOKYO, Thursday — North Korean Radio today claimed a Communist prisoner had escaped from the U.N. prisoner of war camp on Koje Island off South Korea. The broadcast alleged he described "brutal torture and murder" of prisoners on Koje.

On the island correspondents reported that Communist prisoners today set up their own guard system within notorious Compound 76 from which they barred U.S. and other U.N. personnel for more than a month. Husky Chinese and North Koreans took up positions 50 feet apart behind barbed-wire barricades. Allied sources speculated the Communist guards were posted by prisoners to prevent fanatics from attempting escapes which might touch off further riots and bloodshed.

Thinks Violence Ended

Eight Army Commander Gen. Van Fleet who paid a flying visit to the camp today said he believed the violence was ended and U.N. forces would shortly be in complete control.

But Brigadier-General Haydon Boatner, new Commander of the camp, was far less optimistic. He frankly admitted he did not know what the rebellious inmates might be plotting. He said: "We cannot get into those compounds. We cannot take a roll-call. Men might have died in there or have been killed. He said there is no way of telling how many prisoners are held or if any escaped. *(Reuter, UP)*

(See Article—Page 5)

WANT TALKS

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuter).—Communist truce negotiators at a special session called at their request today said they wanted daily talks to continue. They rejected the U.N. suggestion that talks should be adjourned until the Communists "have something constructive to say."

North Korean General Nam Il said that if the U.N. "refuse to negotiate" tomorrow he will "continue to examine the lawfulness" of Allied proposals for a settlement.

New Bonn Feelers On Reparations Due Today

W. Germany, Allies To Sign Monday

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the Western High Commissioners tonight held what was officially expected to be their final meeting in the nine-months negotiations on the treaty to end the occupation. They were putting finishing touches to the treaty system to enable the Western Foreign Ministers, due here tomorrow, to sign it on Monday morning in the West German Bundestag.

Some details, such as whether to establish a clemency board for German war criminals before the whole system can come into force and how to define the status of French and Belgian forces in West Germany, will be left to the Foreign Ministers for decision.

The Western Foreign Ministers will spend the week-end discussing these points at the headquarters of U.S. High Commissioner John McCloy near Bonn.

The climax is planned for 10 a.m. local time on Monday when Adenauer and the Foreign Ministers will sign the treaty system. They will then fly to Paris to sign the European Army treaty.

Allied officials today cautioned against too much optimism over the agreement on the division of West Germany's financial defence contribution between Allied and West German troops. It was officially stated last night that agreement had been reached in principle.

Acheson Leaving For W. Germany

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — Secretary of State Dean Acheson will leave tonight for Bonn, the State Department announced today, to participate in completing arrangements for West German rearmament.

Peace Contract May Lead To War

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter).—East German Premier Otto Grotewohl said here last night that the signing of the treaty between West Germany and the Western powers would shift Germany into "direct proximity" to a civil war and a third world war.

"A storm of indignation ought to rush through Germany at the thought that young German blood is to flow on the orders of the Americans," he said in a speech to the Communist-run all-party National Front at an East Berlin meeting.

The signing of the Bonn agreement, he said, would close permanently the doors on all-German unity talks on a parliamentary level. "Now the only possible solution for the German problem lies with the people themselves. Adenauer is going to draw an ultimate line between the German people on one side and himself, his Government and the Americans on the other." he added.

Europe Council Meets On British Scheme

STRASSBOURG, Thursday (AP) —Foreign Ministers or their deputies of member states of the Council of Europe convened here this afternoon to discuss Britain's scheme to make the Council the clearing house for European unification.

The Ministers began their meeting in the Maison de l'Europe a few minutes after the French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman arrived by plane from Paris.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, author of a plan to put the Schuman steel and coal pool and the European Defence Community under the wing of the 14-nation Council, arrived about three hours earlier by plane from London to argue his case in person. Between his arrival and the commitee session Mr. Eden conferred with British advisers over luncheon in Strassbourg's Maison Rouge Hotel.

Power to Seize Steel Inviolate—Truman

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Truman told his press conference today that nobody could take away his inherent power as President to seize the steel or any other vital industry in an emergency, but that he would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court which is now considering the legality of his seizure.

This caused a sensation at the press conference, and correspondents interpreted the statement as challenging the Supreme Court in what would be an unprecedented showdown in U.S. history between the judicial and the executive branches of government.

Asked what he would do if the Supreme Court declared the seizure illegal, Mr. Truman said he would turn the industry back to the companies and see what would happen then.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Archaeologists yesterday announced the discovery of a new important Egyptian pyramid, probably built around 2700 BCE, just south of Cairo at Sakkara, near Memphis.

Boehm, Goldmann To Meet in Paris

POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — A personal message from Chancellor Adenauer is expected to be handed to Dr. Nahum Goldmann in Paris tomorrow by Professor Franz Boehm, who had agreed to "reconsider" his resignation as head of the German delegation to the reparations talks. It is believed that the Germans will put out feelers about a new offer in which a definite sum may be mentioned.

It is understood that the Germans are thinking in terms of a sum much larger than any mentioned in the past few days. The Israel delegates to the reparations talks, who have been conferring here and in Paris in the past few days, may be present at the Paris meeting tomorrow (Friday).

Caused by Resignations

This dramatic turn in the reparations situation has come about as a direct result of the resignation early this week of the two chief German delegates, Prof. Boehm and Dr. Otto Kuester, which, in turn, brought in its wake increased pressure on the German government from the Western High Commissioners in Germany.

At yesterday's meeting between Dr. Adenauer and the representatives of the three Western Occupying Powers, the High Commissioners are reported to have pressed strongly for positive action by the Germans towards the Israel claim.

Dr. Adenauer, it is understood, promised that there would be a change in the German attitude. The meeting was then interrupted while Dr. Adenauer conferred with Professor Franz Boehm and Mr. Herman Abs.

BONN, Thursday (Reuter).—West Germany is to make a definite offer of reparations to Israel before June 19 to enable The Hague reparation talks, deadlocked for want of a precise offer, to be reopened.

This was announced here last night after a conference called hurriedly by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

A Government spokesman said the result of yesterday's conference gave grounds for hope that the problem would be settled satisfactorily within a few days.

Neither Pessimistic, Optimistic — Sharett

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP).—Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett said on arrival here from New York today that he can be neither optimistic nor pessimistic concerning reports that the West German Government has promised to make Israel a new offer by June 19. He will merely "be waiting in expectancy."

He said that unless the German offer is a satisfactory one, it will "prove the Germans are evading the issue and intend to default on their pledge" to Israel and world Jewry.

Harriman Warns U.S. Against Abuse of Power

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Congress's attempts to force its point of view onto its allies was criticized by Democratic Presidential Candidate, Mr. Averell Harriman in a speech here today.

A strange intolerance has grown up in Congress, he said, which takes the attitude that America's allies must do what Congress wants them to do, 'or else.' The United States, he emphasised, has a special responsibility to avoid misusing its strength and and to try to see its neighbours' point of view.

He accused Congress of "toying with the future security of the U.S." in proposing a cut of $1,000m. in the Foreign Aid Programme.

Mr. Harriman was speaking at a meeting of the National campaign of the Atlantic Union Committee, which presented him with its 1950 award for his work as one of the three NATO 'wise men.'

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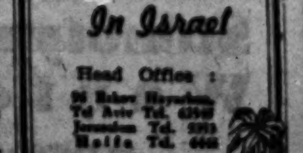

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Club, 49 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

Social & Personal

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, earlier this week received Mr. Cyril F. O'Neil, Vice President of the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, who reported on the progress of the firm's plant near Petah Tikva where production is scheduled to start at the end of the month. Also present were Mr. Arthur Joseph, of the local plant, and Mr. Meir Landman.

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Mr. Zvi Luria, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, left by T.W.A. yesterday, after attending the Zionist General Council session in Jerusalem.

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A reception was tendered yesterday at Bet Shalom in Jerusalem for Professor Louis Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and Professor Alexander Marx, Seminary Librarian, by the Institute for Research in Middle Eastern Jewish Communities of the Hebrew University. The Chairman of the Institute, Mr. Yitzhak Ben Zvie, MK, welcomed the guests, as did Professor S. Assaf and Professor Y. Klausner.

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Mr. Y. Peytan, newly-appointed head of the Government Press Office, met Jerusalem pressmen yesterday afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Lande, of Sydney, Australia, have arrived in Israel on a short visit. Mr. Lande is a member of the New South Wales State Parliament.

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Mr. Harry Cohen, chairman of the United Israel Appeal in South Africa, left by K.L.M. for Rome yesterday, on his way back to South Africa.

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Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kramarsky New York, have arrived in Israel for a short visit.

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At yesterday's business meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, Dr. W. Cygla was re-elected President; Mr. W. Aron was elected Honorary Secretary, and Mr. S. Autchi, Honorary Treasurer. Members of the new committee are: Mr. Y. Frumkin, Mr. H. Natan, Mr. I.D. Ophen, Mr. S.B. Sasson, M.K., Mr. M. Sternberg and Mr. I.R. Wraight.

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Sgr. Raffaele Cantoni, former Chairman of the Union of Jewish Communities of Italy, will open an exhibition of recently acquired works of art from Italy at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Among the paintings of modern and 19th century artists will be those of the Jewish artist, Vito d'Ancona, to be shown in Israel for the first time.

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The lecture by Mr. E. Livneh, on "American Aid, Prospects and Illusion," for members and friends of the Israel-American Friendship League, which was scheduled for Sunday, May 25, has been postponed to Sunday, June 1, at the Haifa Technion, Room 80 at 8.30 p.m.

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The concert of Benno and Sylvia Rabinof, violin and piano, will take place at 4 p.m. today at the Orah Hall, Haifa.

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Mr. B.K. Meerovitch will talk on "From Tel Aviv Jetty to Elath Port" at the Maritime Club in Haifa, at 1.15 p.m. today.

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The annual party of the Tel Aviv Yachting Club will be held on Thursday, June 26, at the Club's premises on the Yarkon River.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE
BODLANDER—HIRSCHFELD

The marriage will take place on Sunday, May 25, at 12 noon, at the Gretel Mayer Pension, Nahariya, of Mr. Paul Bodlander, of Jerusalem, and Miss Yehudith Hirschfeld, of Nahariya.

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Weidenbaum House, Nahariya, Tel. 21, has reopened and once again offers its guests its excellent service. (Advt.)

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The Manager of the "Ben Shemen-on-the-Sea" Children's Summer Camp, Walter Frankl, will receive parents in Tel Aviv at Peer Cafe, Allenby Rd., Rehov Bialik, today, May 23, from 4-6 p.m. and 8-9 p.m. and tomorrow, May 24, from 12 noon until 2 p.m. (Advt.)

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PERSONNEL CHANGES IN OFFICE OF CUSTODIAN OF ABANDONED PROPERTY

Mr. A. Sorbrink, hitherto Finance and Accounts Director, has been appointed Director of the Village Department. Mr. H. Dzain, of the Jewish National Fund, has been appointed Economic Adviser to the Custodian. Mr. H. Florenthal, Director of the Dwellings Department, has resigned and will be succeeded by Mr. Y. Landau, a former Director of the Finance and Accounts Department.

JOHN GARFIELD DEAD AT 39

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). —Screen actor John Garfield was found dead yesterday in his New York apartment. The 39-year-old actor succumbed to a heart attack.

A native New Yorker, Garfield graduated from a school for problem children. He was for many years an outstanding stage and screen star, being frequently cast in the role of "tough guy."

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA

TEL AVIV, Tuesday, May 27 — Habimah at 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM Thursday June 12 — "EDISON" at 9 p.m.

Fledermaus
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
• • •
TEL AVIV, Tuesday, June 3, — Habimah 8.30 p.m.
NATHANYA Thursday, June 19 — "SHARON" at 8.30 p.m.

Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by Saint-Saens
• • •
TEL AVIV, Tuesday, June 10, — Habimah 8.30 p.m.

CARMEN
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
Participants
EDIS De PHILIPPE
[illegible]
• • •
Conductors
M. GOLINKIN — Z. [illegible]
• • •
[illegible]

Our Economic Thought In Frightful Muddle

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Minister of Agriculture warned the farmers recently that they would soon be compelled to carry on without foreign currency. At the same time the manager of Tnuva announced that the farmers wanted additional allocations of foreign currency to build storage facilities. They also proclaimed that only the system of cost-plus will help increase agricultural production.

The Minister of Agriculture announced last week in the Knesset that we are already on the point of covering 60 per cent of our needs in agricultural produce. At the same time the Economic Adviser of the Jewish Agency published his opinion that we must irrigate more than a million dunams in addition to the 300,000 dunams now under irrigation in order to feed the population.

Every time a new enterprise is planned or opened it is announced that we shall be able to save a certain sum in dollars once the plant gets into production. With the widening dollar-gap the authorities declare that we shall have to investigate which plants save only a small amount of foreign currency and that those saving the least will have to close down.

While everybody talks about the need to increase exports there appears the rumour that plants which are unable to sell their products abroad will be allowed to sell in the internal market.

These examples should suffice to make clear the frightening muddle of our economic thinking and our stubborn refusal to face the facts; they should also shed light on some of the basic problems which are only now beginning to dawn on those responsible for economic planning and direction.

The core of the difficulties which confront us is fairly clear. The conception of development which guided us until recently—and has not yet been abandoned by many—is faulty. It was believed that in agriculture, mechanization and moderaization of working methods would soon enable us to feed the population. Neither the problem of profitability nor that of the standard of living which could be achieved was investigated thoroughly. In industry, too, it was thought sufficient to bring in machinery and to erect new plants in order to supply both the internal and export markets. The problem of raw materials was neglected to a large extent and that of profitability was glossed over because of a sellers' market. In both agriculture and industry — and of course in the services — complacency and muddle headedness was encouraged by loans and gifts from abroad which were lumped together — it was never made sufficiently clear how much we should have to repay and at what intervals. Although we knew the terms of the big loans, the numerous short term commitments, which became more and more of a headache, helped to confuse the picture.

At long last the real position is emerging out of the fog which has enveloped the facts and befuddled economic thinking. England's refusal to grant oil credits has had a sobering effect, as have the recent shortages of raw materials for industry. Major reforms can no longer be avoided.

First of all, these reforms must be based on a full knowledge of our commitments in foreign currency, including short term loans. Government expenditure must be cut down, but retrenchment should be based not on the arbitrary dismissal of a certain number of officials but on an investigation of the services in order to determine which we can afford and which must be cut down or abolished altogether. In the private economy, the law of competition must be restored to its dominating place, thus enabling us to weed out enterprises which do not pay and have been kept alive artificially by various sorts of government assistance and subsidies. When organizing the export drive the principle of profitability, too, must be taken into account. In numerous cases prospects of future exports are based simply on the prediction that this or that raw material will be found in the country or that this or that plant will begin to operate. We shall, however, be able to export only if we are able to compete, and if we continue to assist our export industries by subsidies, these too will have to be earned.

Until now shortages, partial breakdowns in services and other warning signals have not been heeded. Every pressure group has simply continued trying to avoid carrying its share of the burden. If their resistance is not overcome soon, we shall have to face a much more serious break-down; recovery will then be much more difficult and will hurt much more.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.53 p.m. today and ends at 8.16 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit. 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha Gdola, 1 p.m.; Minha, 7.00 p.m.; Arvit, 8.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ashdot Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 6.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Benzion.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight. 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight 7.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit. 6.30 and 8.15 a.m.; Minha. 1.15 & 7.25 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: 7.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha. 7.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevzner House): Tonight Minha. 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit. 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha. 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaarit. 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A). Rev. M. Solheim E.S., 6.30 p.m. (Preacher: H.C., 7.30 p.m.)

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 8 p.m. Rev. Scott-Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rev Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.; German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian. German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. L.T. Pearson).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service. 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Rotterdam de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S., 10 a.m., E.S., 7 p.m. Rev. R. G. Allison. P.O.B. 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. W.B. Miller.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 p.m. Rev. E. Leish (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305). Rev. Per Faye Hansen: Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.) E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.L. Baker. P.O.B.20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 3 p.m.; Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr B.D.

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Physical Therapists Form Association

Brought into being to meet the very urgent and pressing needs here today, an Association of Physical Therapists in Israel has recently been formed. The Association aims at establishing a recognized level of practice, and only persons with adequate training are accepted as members. It plans, however, to enable persons who at the moment do not have the necessary theoretical background, but who are now practising physical therapy, to take a qualifying examination.

An ethical code is being drawn up by the Association which aims at protecting the general public. Its members, for example, will be allowed to accept patients only on the recommendation of a doctor.

Post-Graduate Courses

Post-graduate courses are also being arranged to enable all physical therapists in Israel to keep up with modern developments in their field in other countries.

A week-end congress is to be held in Haifa on June 6 and 7, the proceedings to be opened by a representative of the Ministry of Health. Dr. E. Spira of Tel Hashomer Hospital will speak on "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip"; Dr. R. Leffman of Kupat Holim on "Behaviour Pattern in Children" and Dr. F. Adler of Hadassah on "Electro-Diagnosis." All physical therapists have been invited to attend the Congress.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Daniela Borchard, Is., Gen. Cargo. Boreland, Sw., Prefab. Houses, Gen. Cargo. Emilie Maersk, Dan., Sugar. Sarna, Nor., Compl. Unloading, India, Dan., Copra. Nachson, Is., Wood, Gen. Cargo. Gudner, Nor., Wooden Logs. Galilah, Is., Being Repaired. Scio, Hand., Compl. Unloading. Hamored, Is., Compl. Unloading.

SHIPS EXPECTED

22.5 De Vilhena, Gen. Cargo. Uygar, Boxes, Bunkers, Passengers, Hummus. B. Kassabov, Gen. Cargo.
23.5 Trakia, Household Effects.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Jampolsky, Jaffa-King George, 3017. Deutsch: Mea Shearim, 4863. Tomorrow: Ora, 27 King George, 2043. Oplatka, Mahane Yehuda, 4021.

TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502. Frankel, 28 King George, 3771. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Haivri, 2366. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66535. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387. Galinka, (Jaffa) 19 Rehov 4, 80429. Tomorrow: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Pilersdorf, 27 Nahlat Benyamin, 4088. Yeilin, 1 Hahashmal, 3137. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 66573. Greenberg, 46 King George, 2643. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Levi, (Jaffa) 4 Rehov 2, 80104. Tomorrow evening: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 526. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Benyamin. Hagalil, Ben Yehuda, 3358. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Levi (Jaffa), 4 Rehov 2, 80104. Ramat Gan: Livshitz, 19 Herzl. Tomorrow: Tilya, 2 Yahalom, Givatayim: Maweluke, Borochov Qr., Nahlat Ganim: Freshel, 13 Rehov Rashi.

HAIFA: Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4014 Wadi Nisnas, 28 Khuri, 4197. Tomorrow: Massada, 30 Massada, 2987. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725. Kiryat Motzkin: Motzkin, 7202. Mt. Carmel: tomorrow. Carmel, 133 Pine, 4713.

Jerusalem Cinemas

7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Mask of the Avenger. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Father of the Bride.
EDEN: Night into Morning. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Royal Wedding.
EDISON: Our Very Own.
ORION: Seventh Heaven. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Tampico.
STUDIO: L'Ange de la Nuit.
Y.M.C.A.: Crisis (7.15 p.m. only). Also today at 3.45 p.m.
ZION: The Accused.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Attacks on Control Inspectors 'A Public Scandal'—Davar

THE news about the resistance offered to the police by the blackmarketeers and their praetorian guard in Rehov Levinski and Hacarmel market has caused much concern, says "Davar" (Histadrut). The public asks: Who is responsible for this organized resistance? Why are the black marketeers always released almost immediately after their arrest? Why is it at least six months before blackmarketeers and their hired hooligans are brought to court, if they do not succeed in having their cases dropped. The paper says that this is a first-rate public scandal. If the disgraceful state of affairs is not radically altered we shall have to expect rampant gangsterism in this country. The public and the Knesset must face the danger at once and put an end to this anarchic state of affairs.

Municipal Salaries

Several papers comment on the one-day warning strike of Tel Aviv's municipal employees. "Al Ha'mishmar" (Mapam) says that the New Economic Policy has caused much suffering and that those responsible for the programme apparently believe that nothing need be held down except the wages of the workers. As the Mapai leaders in the Tel Aviv Municipality have now joined the workers in their demand for pay increases, the paper asks that the Histadrut officially lead this strike.

"Herut" says that since the municipal employees did not get the 10% increase most workers in industry received earlier this year, their demand for a 15% increase over the basic wage was therefore recognized by the Tel Aviv workers' council, but that the Municipality had not been able to pay this in view of its precarious financial situation.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) complains that although the Histadrut had originally supported the municipal workers' demand it later changed its attitude. The Communist paper says that compliance with government instructions has become a habit with them.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) comments on the present stage in the reparations talks with Germany. The paper says that at an earlier period such talks might have been successful, if they had been held through the occupation powers. However, those responsible did not pay heed to these ("Haboker's") warnings and missed the opportunity. The heads of the Israel delegation to the talks should learn a lesson from the Germans: If somebody fails in his mission, he must resign. (The editorial appears to have been written before the latest news from Bonn was received.)

Dr. R. Weltsch reports in "Ha'aretz" (Independent) that on a visit to Bonn he gained the impression that all West German political parties support the payment of reparations to Israel. However, many financial specialists, headed by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Scheffer, allege that if this is done the German population will have to pay new taxes although it has already reached the limit of its capacity in that respect. In view of the present talks on a larger German contribution to European defence, the arguments of the "specialists have been given even more prominence.

Citizenship Bill

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) comes out in defence of the Citizenship Bill. The paper says that there must be certain reservations with regard to infiltration of elements which must be regarded as a danger to Israel's security. Every country in the world makes such reservations, and we need not be ashamed of ours. We are obliged to defend Israel's democracy against those who wish to exploit and destroy it. There is room for discussion on various points in the law, and certain changes or improvements might be made, but there is no place for a dispute over the principle of preserving Jewish democracy.

French Horses Head Derby List

French horses filled the first five places in the most recent bookmakers call-over of odds in the Epsom Derby. The favourite was Eugene Constant's 2,000 Guineas winner, Thunderbolt II, which replaced Silnet at the top of the betting list, at 7 to 1. Silnet, beaten at Longchamps last week, dropped from 6 to 1 to 17 to 2, second in betting, followed by Marcel Boussac's Augur, 10 to 1 (shortening from 20's); Gauborg II, 100 to 6; Worden II, 20 to 1. The Famous classic will be run at Epsom on May 28 over a mile and half.

Where to go

★ JERUSALEM ★

8-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.
9-1: (Tomorrow 10-1) Oils by Aberdam (de l'Ecole de Paris). Exhibition of the Legion d'Honneur on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the foundation of the Order. Also: Exhibit of the Month: Portrait, Oil Painting by Mauricy Gottlieb (1856-1879). Bezalel Museum.
9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition: Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-1: Exhibition of photographs of the First National Photographic Competition. Artists House.
10-5 (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel Keren Hayesod Head Office.

★ TEL AVIV ★

10-1 (also tomorrow): 1) Sculptures by Hanna Orloff; 2) Paintings by Marcel Yanko; 3) Ancient Coins from Eretz-Yisrael towns. Museum.

★ HAIFA ★

8-5.30: Theological and Scientific Library, —Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
11-1; 4-8: (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Sculptures by J. Iankelevici—Municipal Museum, Town Hall.
4-7 (tomorrow 10-1; 4-7): Exhibition of paintings by O. Shabbath — Artists' Home, 32 Rehov Habar.

TOMORROW

★ JERUSALEM ★

11.30: Opening of exhibition of paintings by the visiting artist, Maza Nordau. Artists House.

★ TEL AVIV ★

8.30: "Volpone," Premiere; Chamber Theatre: Mograbi Hall.
8.30: Chamber Music — Mozart, Divert. f. Strings & 2 horns; Smetana, Quartet — Museum.

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
VACANT POSITIONS

By request of the Civil Service Commission of the Prime Minister's Office, we hereby announce two vacancies for Industrial Physicians in Government institutions (Railway, Post Office, Airfields, etc.). The first post is in the Northern District (Haifa) and the second in the Southern District (Tel Aviv). Both are full-time positions, with Grade 5 (Yud) and the accepted allowances.

Please submit applications with curriculum vitae to the Department for Medical Professions, Ministry of Health, Julian's Way, Jerusalem, before June 1, 1952.

—Dr. B. NEUMANN
Department Director

GLADIOLI ADMIRERS

A group of gladioli admirers are starting a Society for the cultivation of this beautiful plant. The aims of the Society are: professional instruction, participation in flower shows, distribution of bulbs, lectures and discussions, etc.

All admirers and cultivators of gladioli are invited to register as members of this Society on Sundays and Wednesdays from 9 a.m. at Hakirya, Rehov Daled, House, No. 2, Room 9.

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- 2—roomed luxurious furnished villa, all conveniences, refrigerator. Monthly payments.
- Cafe — centrally located.
- 2—roomed flat, 500 sq. m. Holon vicinity. Part payment by mortgage. Monthly payments.
- Pension, sound income.
- Farm, 5 dunams, 3 rooms, all conveniences, chicken-run, vegetable garden. Pleasant small garden.

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Defence (Anti Profiteering) Regulations, 1944

The Order regarding Declaration of Stocks of Transport Equipment and their Registration

In virtue of the power vested in me under Regulation 3a of the Defence (Anti-Profiteering) Regulations 1944, I hereby order as follows:

1. DEFINITION.

In this order:

"Transport equipment" means — as specified in Defence (Anti-Profiteering) Regulations, 1951-2.

Holder of transport equipment means — manufacturer or dealer in transport equipment, or an agent dealing with its distribution who in the conduct of their business, hold or control transport equipment.

"Controller" means — Controller of Road Transport, including any person to whom the Controller has delegated his powers in whole or in part in accordance with this order.

DUTY TO SUBMIT DECLARATION

2 (a) The holder of transport equipment must submit to the Controller at his office at Hakirya Tel Aviv, within 14 days from day of publication of this Order a declaration in triplicate with regard to stocks of transport equipment in his possession from the day this Order comes into force, signed by him and containing full and correct particulars of the quantities, categories, types and purchase price of this equipment; if this equipment was imported the declarer must classify it according to type of import — whether through allocation of foreign currency by the State or without, or as capital investment or a gift or any other means and submit the separate declaration as mentioned above in every type specifying the prices of the transport equipment in foreign currency as indicated in the import licence.

(b) Should the Controller approve the declaration as stated in sub para (a) he will accordingly certify one copy of the said declaration and the holder of transport equipment will display the approved copy on his premises for a period of at least one year.

CARD INDEX RECORDS.

3. With effect from the day this Order comes into force and onwards every holder of transport equipment must keep a card index and record in which all items of incoming or outgoing transport equipment, specifying the quantities and types, are to be entered.

DRAFTING OF FORMS.

4. The Controller is entitled to fix forms for declarations and card indexes in accordance with this Order, and when above are decided upon, only these shall be used.

SALES ARRANGEMENT

5. A holder of transport equipment may not sell or transfer it to another party without first making a declaration in accordance with Para 2 and recording in it index cards as mentioned in Para 3; if within a period of 14 days from the day of publication of this Order he has registered it in the card index and included it in the declaration which he is bound by law to submit in accordance with Para 2, he is entitled to sell transport equipment.

PENALTIES.

6. Any person contravening any clause of this Order and whose records do not include particulars that should be specified or contain incorrect or inexact particulars, will be considered to have contravened the Defence (Anti-Profiteering) Regulations 1944.

TITLE

7. This order will be called Defence (Anti-Profiteering) ([illegible] of Declaration holding of Transport Equipment and Keeping of Card Index Records), 1952.

May 19, 1952.

MICHAEL BAR
Controller of Road Transport
Competent Authority-Control Authority.

1. O.G. No. 1359 of [illegible] 14, 1944, Supplement 2, P. [illegible]
2. K.T. No. 208 of October 12, [illegible] P. 26.

REMARK: Sample of the card index can be obtained at the Director's Offices of the Controller of Road Transport.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair. Outlook for Shabbat: Fair.

• • •

10,000 tons of wheat are due in Tel Aviv in the s.s. Liberator today.

• • •

The Anti-Tuberculosis League opened a clinic in Tiberias yesterday. Patients have already been examined with chest fluoroscopes.

• • •

A wallet containing $25, IL.47 and various documents was picked from the pocket of a tourist, Mr. Yisrael Wisnitsky when he arrived in Jerusalem by railroad yesterday afternoon.

• • •

A fine of IL.20 was imposed on Simha Georgi Yitzhak by Jerusalem Magistrate Avinoam Eden, after she admitted having stolen 21 spools of sewing thread, cloth, belts and pieces of leather from the American Shoe Factory in Jerusalem while working there in April, 1951.

• • •

The Red Magen David has sent a second ambulance to Migdal Ascalon to serve the surrounding area.

Social Scientist to U.S. To Advise on Personnel

Dr. Uriel G. Foa, Executive Director of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, left Israel by air yesterday for a six-week visit to the U.S. at the invitation of a number of business firms, research centres and universities. He expressed the hope that he might obtain a number of projects for the Institude from foreign companies, thus increasing the amount of foreign currency being earned by the organization.

Dr. Foa will act as consultant on personnel problems for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the U.S. Air Force, and other organizations, with respect to the new techniques recently developed in this field by the Institute. He will also lecture on other new Israel research methods at several universities and to research groups.

Street Named After Dead Flyers

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Rehov Hatayasim, the new two-and-a-half kilometre road linking the Yad Eliahu quarter with the Lydda Road was officially named today by Mayor Rokach and the parents of three Israel flyers who lost their lives in operations in the Tel Aviv area during the War of Independence. The airmen were David Sprinzak, Matti Sukenik and Modi Alon. Members of the bereaved families present at the ceremony included the Knesset Speaker and Mrs. Sprinzak, parents of David; Mrs. Sukenik and Yosef Yadin, Mother and brother of Matti; and Mrs. Alon, mother of Modi. Professor Sukenik was unable to attend owing to indisposition.

Weekly Meat Ration Promised by Ministry

A weekly ration of frozen Eritrean and Ethiopian meat for the entire country by July is a distinct possibility following conclusion of an agreement between the Ministry of Commerce and a Swiss firm, a Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The company, which is affiliated with Messrs. Meridor & Company, has undertaken to supply 350 tons of meat monthly for the first six months. This quantity is sufficient for a weekly ration for the entire population. Though the agreement does not go into effect until three months after the signing, the company has agreed to have the first shipment here early in July.

Lutheran Property Title Transferred

Transfer of property of the German Lutheran Federation to the State of Israel in accord and with the agreement signed in Geneva in August, 1951, was effected yesterday morning at the Land Registry in Jerusalem.

Final details for implementation of the Geneva agreement were worked out in conversations this week between Dr. F.A. Schietz — representative of the Lutheran World Federation who arrived here from the U.S. last week at the Government's invitation — and Mr. Haim Kadmon, the Administrator-General of Enemy Property, and Mr. Jacob Herzog, Counsellor on Jerusalem Affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Among the non-religious properties in Jerusalem transferred are the old Syrian Orphanage (Schneller), the German Hospital in Chancellor Road and the German Evangelical School in Rehov Hanevi'im (one-time residence of Sir Ronald Storrs); the former "Talitha Kumi" school in King George Avenue in Haifa, (the property includes the Carmel Mission Hospice in Panorama Road). Under terms of the agreement churches were transferred to the Lutheran World Federation.

Bottomless Hole Mystery Solved

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).—An explosives expert was summoned to help members of the local Fire Brigade when dense smoke was seen coming out of a hole in the courtyard of the former "Davar" editorial offices in Allenby Road from a sealed cellar which, in Mandatory times, had served as a hidden arms cache.

The firemen pumped large quantities of water into the hole, but smoke continued to emerge. Finally, the explosives expert, at considerable risk, was let down into the hole but came up again reporting that no arms or ammunition were to be found.

No reason for the smoke could be seen at first glance —and there was no trace of the hundreds of gallons of water, which were poured down the hole.

Mystery Solved

While the expert, the firemen and the police officers were discussing the mystery, a friend of one of the firemen passed by and reported that he had been attending a performance at the nearby Tamar Cinema, in the basement next to the Davar building, but the performance was cancelled because of water suddenly pouring into the building. The cinema owners had thought that the flood was caused by a leaking water pipe.

When the expert entered the cellar again, he found the water had run down into the cinema through a crack in the floor. He also discovered that the smoke was caused by two old tyres which had been smouldering in a corner.

Year Without Accident Set as Target

HAIFA, Thursday.—A "Safety and Hygiene at Work" exhibition was opened in the Municipal Museum by the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myreson, here this evening. She set as a target a working year without accidents, and hoped to take shortly a bill in the Knesset giving legal authority to safety inspectors.

The exhibition, organized by the Institute for Professional Hygiene in Industry, illustrates work safety and accident prevention measures. Last year there were over 20,000 industrial accidents and 82 fatalities. In Haifa alone, the number of accidents was over 4,000 including 19 dead; an average of one accident for every six workers.

25 p.c. Tourist Discount System Begins Sunday

The 25 per cent discount on purchases made by tourists against Letters of Credit will go into effect on Sunday, the Tourist Centre announced yesterday. Shops and transport companies authorized to extend such discounts will be marked with a special emblem.

Four Injured On Roads

TEL AVIV, Thursday, (Itim) —Four persons were injured in three traffic accidents here last night.

Esther Shem-Tov, 14, of Kiryat Shalom, was taken to Hadassah Hospital when she was was knocked off her bicycle and seriously injured by a private car driven by Arye Pelz, of Jaffa, in Rehov Salame.

Eliahu Hadad, 32, of Ramle, riding a motorcycle, and Carola Stern, 20, also of Ramleh, riding pillion, were hurt when the machine overturned on the Kfar Salame road.

A hit-and-run driver of a tender knocked down and injured Bassia Moshe, 27, of Tel Aviv, in Rehov Levinsky. Miss Moshe was taken to Hadassah Hospital.

Hapoel Hamizrahi Quits Haifa Coalition

HAIFA, Thursday.—The Hapoel Hamizrahi here announced today that its representative on the Municipal Council, Mr. Y. Malli, was withdrawing from the Coalition and from the Religious Bloc which he formed jointly with the Poale Agudat Israel Councillor, Mr. Ya'acov Katz.

Hapoel Hamizrahi said that Mr. Malli's withdrawal was an expression of protest against the Municipality's active support of public transport on the Sabbath, which was an affront to the orthodox population and a breach of Mapai's written undertaking to cooperate on the matter of Sabbath observance.

The Poale Agudat Israel Councillor, Mr. Katz, who is also Deputy Mayor, will remain in the Coalition.

SLOW PORT WORK COST £500,000 LAST YEAR

HAIFA, Thursday. — Some £500,000 in demurrage fees were paid to foreign ships in Israel ports last year, including £350,000 in Haifa alone, a representative of the Foreign Exchange Department told the Port Enquiry Commission here yesterday. In the case of the s.s. Celia Campanella, which arrived here with a cargo of wood in May 1951, for example, $80,000 were paid as demurrage fees. The representatives said that foreign captains calling here blamed the very slow rate of work in the port for the high demurrage costs.

He said a 75 per cent saving could be effected on demurrage charges. Questioned on how this could be effected, the representative said he would submit details.

Representatives of the Customs Clearance Association said that lorries working in the port should be given spare part and tyre replacements in proportion to the volume of goods they haul from the port. Rail transport did not reach a sufficiently high standard of efficiency and that waggons were not fully utilized, they thought. Two years ago they had suggested the formation of a joint railway and lorry company for port haulage, but the proposal was never accepted.

Port thefts were not higher proportionally than in ports abroad. One security authority should be established in the port, to which all guards, including the police, should be responsible. The Port Authority, however, would first have to be freed of "the present bureaucracy," the representatives said.

The head of the Meir Dizengoff Shipping Company, Mr. H. Graetz, in a letter to the Haifa Port Enquiry Commission, has refused to testify before the Commission because it consisted of men who had vested interest in the status quo, either as Port Authority officials or as recipients of the profit of the service companies. The very men against whom the Enquiry should be directed have been made judges, Mr. Graetz is reported to have written.

Several customs clearing agents have indicated through their association their refusal to testify to the committee "for fear of reprisals against them in their work after offering testimony."

J'lem Pharmacist Charged With Price Violation

One of the first profiteering cases involving a pharmacy was brought before the Jerusalem Anti-Profiteering Tribunal yesterday. Mr. Hans Brammer of the Herzl Pharmacy in Jaffa Road, was charged with having taken an excessive price for five boxes of Acthar, a hormone extract used in intramuscular injections to stimulate the adrenal gland.

The accused had sold the five boxes, containing 200 milligrams of the drug, for IL.75. A Ministry of Health official testified that the price charged, had the accused been entitled to sell Acthar, should have been IL.15.

Testimony reportedly given by Brammer to the police was submitted to the Court to the effect that a Government employee, Mrs. Hannah Otrar, also charged by the Prosecution, had asked him to sell for her the hormone extract which she had in her possession at IL.10 a box. Mrs. Otrar allegedly told the police that she had been given a licence to import the drug for her child, but that when it arrived, doctors said there was no longer any need to administer it.

The Ministry of Health witness also stated that Government permission was necessary both to import and to transfer Acthar within Israel.

Helen Keller Meets Handicapped Children

The children of Jerusalem got their first glimpse of Dr. Helen Keller yesterday with enthusiastic results.

Responding with her customary warmth, the gracious guest joyfully waved and threw kisses at the hundreds of youngsters who thronged the roads to the Hebrew Institute for the Blind and the School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Dr. Keller spoke to the students at both schools, and constant study to overcome their handicaps. She promised them a "fuller life" if they strove to learn new techniques. At the Blind Institute she was presented with a silver-bound Bible, and Miss Thompson her companion, with a silver-encased perfume holder.

In the evening, a reception given by the Prime Minister in Miss Keller's honour, was held at the Touring Club, in Talbieh. Dr. A. Biran, District Representative, acted as host and forwarded Mr. Ben Gurion's regrets at being unavoidably prevented from attending.

Giant Bonded Warehouse Opened in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new giant bonded warehouse built by the Atzmon company and officially opened at the Northern railway station here this morning, was cited by the Communications Minister, Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, as an example of the way private enterprise could help in the development of the country.

The new warehouse, built on 3,000 square metres of Ministry of Communications land and capable of housing 7,000 tons of bagged goods, half in bond, was erected at a cost of IL.150,000 by the Atzmon bonded warehouse in conjunction with Mr. M. Fishtein, of Belgium. A hostel to house up to 100 workers is to be built on the roof of the giant shed to provide overnight accommodation for workers who may have to put in long hours after work, and may have to stay away from home for some days.

A consignment of wheat, sent down from Haifa in bond by rail last week, has already been stored in the warehouse. It occupies only a small corner of the 120-metre long structure.

Under an agreement between the company and the Ministry of Communications, the building will become Government property in 25 years in return for a low rental.

NO POLIO RISE IN APRIL

The incidence of infantile paralysis and virus pneumonia was relatively the same in April as compared to March, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research. In April, there were 62 cases of infantile paralysis and in March, 66 cases.

The incidence of chicken pox, however, rose from 1,039 cases in March to 1,156 cases in April.

Decreases were noted for mumps, from 2,132 cases in March to 1,839 in April; whooping cough, from 708 cases to 549, diphtheria from 107 to 86 cases; and scarlet fever from 10 to 78.

Clothes-Line Bandits Shoot Man in Stomach

A gang of six thieves, pursued on Wednesday by residents of the Zichron Yosef quarter of Jerusalem, turned and opened fire with a Sten-gun. Ya'acov, Benymini, 48, of Rehov Hayarkon, fell wounded in the stomach. The tyres from Benyamini's car were stolen.

The pursuit began after Mrs. Rachel Mizrahi, of Rehov Hayarkon, detected several men stealing laundry from clothes-lines in her courtyard at three in the morning. Upon leaving her flat, the thieves told her in Hebrew, to keep silent. At the point of a Sten-gun, they held her prisoner, while continuing to remove other articles from the lines. Before leaving in the direction of Rehov Agrippas, they threatened her once more.

Mrs. Mizrahi, however, screamed for help, and neighbours, who rushed to her aid, begin pursuing the thieves who were carrying bundles and several tyres.

Another neighbour, who joined the pursuit, opened fire with a pistol, but owing to the darkness, missed them.

In Rehov Agrippas, the gang opened fire and Benyamini was wounded. While Benyamini was being bandaged by neighbours, the thieves escaped in the direction of Mahane Yehuda. Benyamini was taken to Sha'are Zedek hospital.

Police found traces of six men. (ITIM)

Hawkers Attack Police And Control Inspectors

RAMAT GAN, Thursday (ITIM).—A black market vegetable hawker was seriously injured and a policeman slightly hurt in a clash between a group of police and Ministry of Commerce inspectors with a family of hawkers and their friends in Ramat Yitzhak last night.

The police and inspectors were carrying out a search of a known black market centre when they reportedly were attacked by Noah Kadoori and two of his sons, who threw rocks and stones at the police party. In the clash which followed, in which bystanders and friends of the Kadooris took part, Noah Kadoori was seriously injured and taken to hospital. The two sons were arrested.

This morning, Mrs. Kadoori and a third son called at the police station to enquire about the detainees. The son lost his temper and allegedly tried to hit a policeman, whereupon he was sent to join his father and brothers in detention.

Arabs Allege Attack On Jordan Village

According to "A-Diffa," four Arabs were reported killed and one seriously injured by armed Israelis who blew up a house in Kufein village, near Tulkarem, on Wednesday night. The house owner, Mustapha Khalil el Issa and his four children, aged 14, 5, 3 and one-and-a-half were reported to heve been killed instantly. His wife, was taken to Nablus Hospital in a serious condition.

U.N. Report Outlines Impact of Korea on M.E.

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Changes in international trade resulting from the Korean war have influenced the economic situation in the Middle East in the past two years, according to a report issued by the current session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

An overall tendency to improvement in the area is indicated, though this is often limited — greater in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan than in countries like Iran, Israel or the Lebanon, where it may even have deteriorated.

Though output in Israel had increased considerably, it was still far below the percentage of population increase, the report said. It estimated the national income at IL.300m. as against IL.250m. in 1949. An increase in agricultural output was achieved partly by cultivating farms owned by Arabs who left the country during the Israel-Arab war and partly by putting new lands under cultivation and by increasing farm produce. The report notes powerful inflationary pressure as characteristic of Israel's economy during the period.

Egypt's good economic situation is attributed largely to the sharp rise in the price of cotton. This was to some extent offset by increased imports during the period under review due to deficiency in foodstuffs, notably cereals and sugar, as a result of a rapid increase in population.

The nationalization of petroleum in 1951 and the consequent depletion of oil revenues have resulted in strict curtailment of imports and increased public borrowings in Iran. Increased emergency measures adopted by the Government, have prevented the full impact of the closure of the oil industry from making itself felt on the economy.

On the Lebanon, the report points to the disruptive affect of the abrogation of the customs union with Syria, overcome to a certain extent by increased international trade and financial transactions as well as a very high level of construction and increased exports of fruit and other commodities.

Byroade Due Here Tomorrow

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). —U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, Mr. Henry Byroade, will enter Israel from the Old City of Jerusalem on Saturday morning and will proceed to Tel Aviv where he will be the guest of U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis.

Mr. Byroade conferred in Damascus today with Syria's head of State Colonel Fawzi Selo. Earlier he called at the Syrian Foreign Ministry and saw Army Chief of Staff Colonel Adib Shishakly.

Mr. Byroade has submitted one of the most important recommendations to the Arab leaders which will provide for the arming of the Arab states by the U.S. and the supply of financial and technical aid so that they may fully participate in the defence of the Middle East, the Damascus daily "Aleph Bah" reported. In exchange for such an undertaking, the U.S. will support the demands of the Arab states for complete independence even against opposition from Britain and France, the paper added.

Ramadhan Tomorrow

The holy Month of Ramadhan of the 1371 Hijrah calendar will be celebrated by Moslems beginning tomorrow morning with strict dawn to dusk fast and a nightlong feast.

Jerusalemites will again hear the traditional cannon shots from the cemetery near Herod's Gate outside the wall of the Old City. The Moslem Department of the Ministry for Religious Affairs is facilitating the celebration of the month by Israel's 125,000 Moslems. Kol Yisrael's Arabic transmission will broadcast special Ramadhan programmes.

As in previous years, Jordan authorities have warned believers not to eat or drink in public during Ramadhan under pain of legal prosecution.

LOCUSTS REPORTED

MIGDAL ASCALON, Thursday (ITIM).—Locusts were reported from the Nir Am and Julis areas last night. Ministry of Agriculture officials went out this morning to investigate, but their reports have not yet been received.

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Cables in Brief

STERLING. — For the first time for many weeks the British Pound yesterday dropped below the official exchange rate of $2.80. On New York's free market it was quoted at 2.79 13/16 off 5/16 from Wednesday.

SYMBOLIC. — South Africa's Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan was handed a symbolic cheque of £101,000 collected for the "Dr. Malan Fighting Fund" to enable the Government to fight the next election.

DEMONSTRATION. — Fighting broke out in Naples yesterday when police scattered a monarchist demonstration for Umberto of Savoy, Italy's last King, now living in Portugal. Two demonstrators were injured.

DISMISSAL. — The Tibetan Prime Minister, Silon Lukhang, has been dismissed from office, it was learned from usually reliable sources in New Delhi yesterday.

PERSIA. — The profits of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, whose billion-dollar refinery at Abadan was nationalized by Persia, dropped by more than £13m. last year, the company disclosed in London yesterday. Profits before British taxes for 1951 were £52,217,816 compared to £84,466,342 in 1950.

CREDENTIALS. — Sir Francis Shepherd, Britain's new Ambassador to Poland, presented his credentials to President Boleslav Beirut in Warsaw yesterday. He was Ambassador to Teheran during the Persian oil crisis.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPERT ASSUMES DUTIES

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS).—Mr. Clifford Noxton, a vocational training expert, has arrived here to join the staff of the Technical Cooperation Administration.

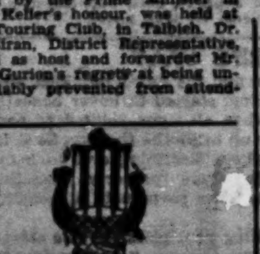
Mr. Noxton is National Vice-President of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL). He is also Director of Apprenticeship in the 13th Civil Service Region for the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labour.

Personal Notices

IZHAK (Emmerich) and SARA BUERGER
take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their SON
ABRAHAM
which will take place on Saturday, May 31, 1952
at the Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue, Ahuza, Mt. Carmel.
Reception from 11 a.m.–1.30 p.m. at their residence
54 Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

With deep sorrow we announce the death
of our brother and brother-in-law
MICHAEL (Migil) TARAB
The funeral took place yesterday, Thursday, May 22, 1952, at 3 p.m. from the Hadassah Hospital (Ziv) Jerusalem, to the Givat Shaul Cemetery.
MOURNERS: His brothers, sisters and brothers-in-law and the Tarab, Yerushalmi, Lazar, Tocatli, Bachar, Ballis and Bosha families.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Festival Concert
TEL AVIV: "HABIMAH"
Sunday, May 25, at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor:
WILLIAM STEINBERG
Soloist:
JENNIE TOUREL
(Mezzo-Soprano)
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 38 Allenby Rd., 11—2, 4—6.



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violin and piano
TODAY IT 4 P.M.
HAIFA: ORAH HALL.
Tickets at K. Ginzburg

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, May 24

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Jane Wyman — David Niven

ORION Tel. 4020
KANSAS RAIDERS
Audie Murphy — Brian Donlevy

ORAH Tel. 4017
IT'S A GREAT FEELING
Colour by Technicolor
Dennis Morgan — Doris Day

AMPHI Tel. 4018
CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLOWER
Colour by Technicolor
Gregory Peck — Virginia Mayo

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
PITFALL
Dick Powell — Lizabeth Scott
In addition
THE THIRD MACCABIA

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat. Sun. Mon. — 2nd week
MALAIK FI GEHENUM
Arabic sound-track
Tues., Wed.
FANCY PANTS
Bob Hope

CARMEL Tel. 2535
Sat., Sun., Mon.
THE SPANISH MAIN
Paul Henreid — Maureen O'Hara
Tues., Wed.
YELLOW CABMAN
Red Skelton — Gloria de Haven
7.30 and 9.30

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat.: 7.45 & 9.45 p.m.; Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY 2nd week
Maria Felix,
Pedro Armendaris in
ENAMORADA

CHEN 2nd week
Jacques Offenbach's
The Tales of Hoffmann
in technicolor starring
MOIRA SHEARER,
ROBERT HELPMANN
A Forum Film release.

EDEN
Jacob Gordin's
International Stage
Classic (Yiddish)
MIRELE EFROS

ESTHER Air Conditioned
The heroic hilarious adventures of Rudyard Kipling's
SOLDIERS THREE
Starring Walter Pidgeon,
Stewart Granger.
M.G.M. picture.

MIGDALOR 2nd week
Danielle Darrieux
in the immortal film
KATIA
Mats.: Olympia Calling.

MOGRABI 2nd week
Marx Bros.,
Vera-Ellen in
LOVE HAPPY

OPHIR 7th week
Mario Lanza in
M.G.M.'s musical
THE GREAT CARUSO

ORION 5th week
THE WELL
The most talked about picture
Mats.: IRON MASK

SHDEROTH Second week
Walt Disney's Technicolor
FANTASIA
Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra

TAMAR 4th Week
Silvana Mangano
IL LUPO DELLA SILA
Non-stop 10—6
Today only
"CARMEN"
Charlie Chaplin

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Buses: 53 - 63 - 9A.

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זירהטרון
CIRCUS-VARIETY
ZIRATRON
RAMAT-GAN
KINGS OF THE CIRCUS
NATHANYA: Sharon Cinema
Mon. May 26, 4 & 8.30 p.m.
Tues. May 27, 4 & 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: "Halapid," "Sharon."
JAFFA: Yafaor Cinema
Wed., May 28, 3.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Fri., May 29, 3.30 p.m. only.
Tickets: "Kanal," "Yafaor," and all offices in Tel Aviv.
JERUSALEM: "Edison" Cinema
Sun. June 1, 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Mon. June 2, 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Tues. June 3, 3.30 p.m. only.
Tickets: Cahana, Edison.
Last performances in Ramat Gan:
Sat. May 24 at 8.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 25 at 8.45 p.m.

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OHEL SHEM, TEL AVIV.
Monday, May 26, 9 p.m.
TIFERET Cinema, Herzlia.
Monday, June 2, 9 p.m.
RAMA, RAMAT GAN
Farewell performance,
New Programme.
Tuesday, June 3, 9 p.m.
"HOF" HALL, HEDERA
Wednesday, June 4, 9 p.m.
SHARON HALL, Nathanya
Administration: Wallin Theatrical Office, 1, Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 66835, Tel Aviv.
Tickets: Rechnitz, Ramat Gan; Wallin Office, Tel Aviv.

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Saturdays: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

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Mask of the Avenger
in gorgeous technicolor
with John Derek—Jody Lawrence
French subtitles.
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
FATHER OF THE BRIDE

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M.G.M. presents the Academy Award Winner for "Lost Weekend", in another dramatic triumph!
Ray Milland — John Hodiak
NIGHT INTO MORNING
Also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
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A subtle exciting drama of love and passion!
James Stewart — Simone Simon
Seventh Heaven
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
TAMPICO
with Edward G. Robinson

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3RD WEEK
A stirring human drama, deeply moving and excellently performed.
L'ANGE DE LA NUIT
Jerusalem Premiere
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2ND WEEK
Samuel Goldwyn's
intimate domestic drama
OUR VERY OWN
with Farley Granger —
Ann Blyth
Joan Evans
With superimposed
Hebrew titles.
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TARZAN'S MAGIC FOUNTAIN
with Lex Barker — Brenda Joyce

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Tuesday and Thursday, heartbreaking drama in Yiddish
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Cary Grant Jose Ferrer
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Robert CUMMINGS
in the most outstanding suspenseful drama
THE ACCUSED
directed by William Dieterle

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Chapters of crime and corruption — a story of a beautiful and ruthless woman, who became the private lady of a public enemy!
THE DAMNED DON'T CRY!
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GALEI-GIL, RAMAT GAN — JUNE 1.
From 9 p.m. till the morning.
Dance contest • floor show • choir • water display • beach fashion show • surprises • bar • buffet, etc.
Tickets obtainable at Shalo, 26 Rehov Gruzenberg, opp. Ophir Cinema; Mr. S. Yehdig, American Refrig. Co. 12 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv; Eliahu Bros., 15 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.

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POST

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Friday, May 23, 1952
Iyar 28, 5712. Sha'aban 29, 1371

MID-EAST FRIENDS

A LEADER of the "American Friends of the Middle East" has threatened America that if it does not reverse its policy of friendship towards Israel, it must expect a series of Communist coups in the Middle East. Communism, says Mr. Hopkins, is "growing by leaps and bounds" in the Middle East. The reason, he claims, is that the Arabs believe that "anything Israel asks from the United States it gets"; therefore the U.S. should make some "dramatic gesture" to promote better relationships with the Arab states preferably by worsening relationships with Israel.

Mr. Hopkins and his prompter Dorothy Thompson, gave no evidence for this belief in the imminence of Communist *coups* in the Middle East. Reliable evidence to hand suggests that the Communists have not yet learned the secret of wresting power from the right-wing and Islamic nationalists, whose methods are all too well suited to their compatriots' habits and outlook. Their golden post-war opportunities in Egypt, Iran and Syria have been lost, not through want of trying, leaving the nationalists in the first two cases and the military in the third, firmly in control. In Jordan the Communist party has failed to make any real mark on the country. Nowhere can the Communists boast of having made significant gains since 1949, nor have they approached their European strength. True, they are now changing their tactics and trying again, but to understand why requires understanding of the causes of Middle East instability. The Soviet Government in despair of its Communist proteges, has, since 1949, based its policies more and more on the "bourgeois notionalists" and less and less on the Communists. Miss Thompson here appears to be *plus royaliste que le roi*.

The Middle East is not only very poor, it is also virtually stagnant; its ruling classes, however amiable they were to Dorothy Thompson and her protege, and however many good intentions they announced in conversation, have shown no particular interest in revolutionizing the Middle East's social and economic basis, because by doing so they might stand to lose their preponderant influence and luxurious mode of living. Every project for improvement is suspect, as well-intentioned American technical aid officers have discovered. So long as poverty and relative stagnation persist, social instability and violent revolutionary movement will continue to emerge, and the Communists, among others, will endeavour to gain control of them.

If the U.S. were to submit to this lightly-veiled blackmail by diminishing its friendship towards Israel, it would in no way diminish the underlying causes of Arab political instability. In fact, those who have been longer than five weeks in the Middle East know from sad experience that it would merely encourage still more extravagant demands. In Israel the U.S. has a friendly state which, despite its economic difficulties, has a stable democracy and foreign policy. Self-appointed friends of the Middle East are asking the U.S. to jettison it for the sake of hypothetical support from notoriously fickle political *cliques*. The slogan of "what's good for the Jews must be bad for the Arabs" has been heard too often before.

This is not to suggest that the Middle East does not need and deserve help, nor that Israel is jealous of economic and social aid given to its neighbours. On the contrary, social and economic advance in the Arab states would be the surest guarantee of their losing their present political turbulence, and of reaching that stage of political maturity where they would be prepared to live as good neighbours with Israel. But this kind of help would begin by indicting precisely those groups from which Mr. Hopkins drew his promptings, and by seeing the cause of their present maladjustment as largely internal rather than external. To that extent, he and Miss Thompson are false friends to the Middle East.

UNESCO Votes To Admit Spain

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Economic and Social Council, over strong Soviet opposition, yesterday recommended the admission of Spain to membership in the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The vote was 12-3. Sweden abstained.

THE WORKING WEEK

By S. Eliahu

Fuel Cuts to Save Currency

"Eli says every time he manages to save a little when the water and electricity is cut off, they put up the price of kerosene."

THOUGH there were some minor runs on kerosene this week, the public in general took the fuel situation more calmly than had been expected. This was largely due to the publicity which the press and a few Cabinet members and other officials gave to Government's decision that there would be no rationing of fuel, only curtailments in the use of it. This wise step virtually abolished the possibility of a black market in fuel.

The Cabinet as a whole, however, failed to grasp the possible consequences of its vague official statement that "proposals for fuel conservation prepared by a Ministerial Committee were considered. The committee was authorized to issue instructions in the name of the Government." Had the press not made a great effort to reassure the public that this communique did not portend drastic cuts in the public's supply of fuel, a panic situation would surely have ensued. Characteristically enough, even the press conference which usually follows the Cabinet meeting was not held this week.

Basic Restrictions

The Economic Council met to discuss the fuel question only after the Cabinet had already determined the basic lines which restrictions of fuel consumption would take. Two Cabinet members, Mr. P. Naftali and Mr. D.Z. Pinkas, and the Director of the Fuel Department of the Ministry of Finance, gave detailed reports on the proposed restrictions. The debate which followed was of little value, however, as the members either spoke only in the most general terms or made impractical suggestions.

Though the measures designed to conserve fuel received much attention this week, it was not widely realised that they could result in a maximum saving of only 20 per cent. This 20 per cent would cut $8m. from the $40m. now spent annually on fuel imports, but it is still a burning question where the remaining $32m. will come from, particularly since most of this sum must be in sterling rather than dollars if Israel's crude oil is still to be imported largely from sterling countries.

Economic circles indicated, however, that Britain's refusal to grant oil credits might necessiate Israel's shifting her purchases to American oil companies. At the same time an official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that Israel would try to arrange for the purchase of oil products and possibly even crude oil from Russia with the currency earned from the sale of citrus fruits to that country.

Soviet Credits

It was even hinted that Israel might try to get credits in the Soviet bloc for oil imports from Russia or Rumania. Rumania, however, would be likely to insist on cash in dollars as it has been reported that her crude oil supplies are below the capacity of the Ploesti refineries.

While the computing machines in the Fuel Department of the Ministry of Finance were busy calculating percentages, weights and prices this week, in the Minister's office at the other end of the corridor in the Mitzpa building preparations were being made for a "change of guard." When the ailing Minister of Finance officially announced his resignation on Wednesday night, no one was taken by surprise. The problem of replacing Mr. Kaplan has proved difficult, however. There are only two people in the present Cabinet who have wide experience in the financial field. One is the present Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. Eshkol, who succeeded Mr. Kaplan as Treasurer of the Jewish Agency.

The State's financial position is infinitely more difficult than that of the Jewish Agency however, and it is considered unlikely that Mr. Eshkol would be willing to give up his present job as Minister of Agriculture. The other is the Minister of Communications, Mr D.Z. Pinkas, who was director of the Mizrahi Bank before entering the Cabinet. He was chairman of the Finance Committee in the First Knesset and is reportedly in high favour with Mapai. There were serious doubts, however, whether Mapai would be willing to hand over this most important Ministry to a leader of a religious party which, in the First Knesset, was frequently the first to threaten desertion of the government coalition. Mr. Pinkas's party affiliation was also seen as an obstacle to his replacing Dr. Dov Joseph, the strongest candidate for Finance Minister, as Minister of Commerce and Industry.

UJA Mission

Meanwhile the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, departed on another mission to America. According to official statements, he went to assist the Independence Bond Drive and the U.J.A. It was no secret, however, that his real task was to put an end to the long-standing quarrels between the two organizations.

It was reported that Mr. Sharett had been given virtually absolute powers in the matter, including the right to appoint a three man coordinating committee which would be the final arbitrator if no voluntary agreement can be reached.

Also this week Jerusalemites had to endure more than the usual number of power cuts. The Jerusalem Electric Corporation offered the usual explanation: repairs. Actually the repairs were only a secondary reason for the black-outs, however, and only partially accounted for them. The prime reason is that the equipment is old and worn out since few major repalcements have been made in recent years. The Corporation — a British company having a monopoly on the Capital's power supply — claims that the government does not allocate it the minimum amount of foreign currency required for spare parts and that repairs must therefore be made with odd bits salvaged from demolished buildings.

It has been pointed out, however, that the real source of trouble lies in the fact that since the establishment of the State the company has not made the necessary new investments which would enable it to expand and modernize its power station and renew its equipment to supply the needs of the growing population of the city.

Official's Thefts

Another building, situated not far from the Jerusalem Power station, was also mentioned in a small, but not unimportant news item. The item simply stated that one of the employees of the Government Printing Press was detained following the discovery that about 7,000 sheets of paper had disappeared from the stocks. The man detained was one of the senior officials of the press and his detention came only after one of his subordinates had repeatedly complained to the head office in Tel Aviv about his activities. The financial loss involved is not great as the 7,000 sheets are worth only about IL.300 at the official price or IL.1,400 on the black market. The investigation, however, might conceivably uncover reasons for the fact that the productivity of the Government press is so much lower than at the other printing presses in the city.

Readers' Letters

QUIET PLEASE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — During the summer most people like to relax in the evening on their balconies. This simple pleasure however is made impossible by inconsiderate neighbours who turn on their radios full strength and about 10 p.m., when the card playing starts (the game itself does not disturb) the laughter and chanting go on into the night. About a year ago a "quiet campaign" was started but to our great sorrow it was never properly enforced. I would like to suggest that every quarter of an hour after 10 p.m. Kol Yisrael remind all listeners to lower their radios and their voices.

Yours etc.,
OSCAR EFRONY.
Tel Aviv, May 18.

STANDARD OF LIVING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,— In reply to N.F.Nathan's letter in your issue of May 13, far from being content with the bureaucracy and many other things in our Government, I am neither shocked nor depressed at being forced to lower my standard of living. Circumstances brought about this decision and everybody has to do his part. But I am sick of the threats of American tourists to publish this or that "over there in the U.S".

Everybody acknowledges the generosity of American Jewry, but people over there should not expect all kinds of privileges just because they are American tourists.

We all have to lower our standard of living not only the "Vatik", but also the new immigrant, even if he comes from an Anglo-saxon country and is accustomed to a high living standard.

Yours etc.,
M. NEUMAN.
Kfar Ata, May 15.

SHAME PREFERRED

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to your Keeping Posted of May 19 I would like to add another item which I heard from Mr. Hesse himself. Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Sharett, once expressed his astonishment that Mr. Hesse, though in the country for so many years, had not learned to speak Hebrew properly and asked him whether he was not ashamed. Mr. Hesse replied that he found it easier to be ashamed than to learn this difficult language.

Yours etc.,
M. E.
Jerusalem, May 20.

VISITORS' GILLERY

Music Scholar

AN international congress and music festival of Jewish composers is the aim of the Composers Committee for Israeli and American Jewish Music, organized by Professor A. W. Binder, the American music scholar, during his recent visit to Israel.

The organization will consist of Israel and American composers who are interested in the development of a Jewish musical idiom, and will seek to exchange music both ways, encourage performances and publication of compositions in both countries plus the exchange of musicological papers, books and articles. It will operate under the auspices of the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

Prof. Binder found that there was a "good deal of activity" in the musical field here and that instruction at the Jerusalem schools was at a "very high level — a level of which any good American conservatory would be proud."

80 Choral Groups

"The people's love of music, of course, is well known," he noted, adding that he had heard 80 different choral groups in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv alone. "Another example of the widespread interest in music was the fine attendance at the Ein Gev festival despite the difficulties of travelling and accommodation."

He declared that a number of composers, including Paul Ben Haim, Yitzhak Edel, Menachem Avidom and others, had "done much to develop a Jewish music idiom." He said that he was taking back with him Ben Haim's Sabbath Cantata, which would be given its American premiere performance next Hanukkah in New York by the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue Choir.

"Popular music, on the other hand, is at an impasse," he said. "These songs, which made such strides in shaping new Israel melodies, have come to a standstill because they are fighting off the cosmopolitian influences with which they are confronted."

Synagogue music, Prof. Binder asserted, "shows few signs of progress," adding that there are "few really trained cantors." He suggested the establishment of a school similar to the Hebrew Union School of Sacred Music in N.Y. "Our synagogue musical traditions must be adhered to, but prayers which do not have a musical tradition must be set to melodies with a new Israeli trend," he said.

"The Jewish world is waiting for an Israel-type synagogue music. I found it distressing that large synagogues do not have choruses. If these existed, Israel composers would write sacred music, thus developing a large literature of this form of music."

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Rich Year For Galilee

COMPARED with last year —when most of the crops were either damaged or completely destroyed by drought — this year in Upper Galilee is one of the most fruitful on record: a year of heavy rainfall and a rich harvest. It will compensate most farmers to some extent (and in a few cases, to a great extent) for last year's failure.

The farmers' reserve of grain and fodder had sunk so low that some of them were compelled to cut down their livestock for lack of food for them. Milk production, from cows and sheep, naturally declined. The farmer is an inveterate grumbler, but it must be said that he had something to grumble at after last year's drought.

However, in recent weeks the tide has turned for the farmers. They began cutting grass and re-filling their empty silos before Passover and now are completing a successful hay harvest. The price of straw is no longer astronomical and farmers have stopped selling their cattle.

Olive Harvest

Tramping through the hill country, one notices how well the newly-planted saplings have taken, a tribute to the thousands of newcomers who took a hand in the planting, while laying the foundations of their settlements in the hills. The olive trees are in bloom, promising a rich harvest. The plantations in Galilee are being considerably expanded this year, 1,100 dunams of apples, plums and vines, being added to the existing 3,900 dunams. Next year, an even larger area will be planted with fruit trees, and to this end, one of the largest nurseries in the country — 200 dunams — is being prepared.

Settlements in Upper Galilee are beginning to send an increasing supply of vegetables to market. This year they will be able to maintain a regular flow throughout the summer as many young settlements will have this year, for the first time, a considerable quantity of water at their disposal for irrigation. 4,000 dunams of vegetables and potatoes were cultivated this year by Upper Galilee settlements. A much larger area would have been cultivated but for the shortage of irrigation pipes.

Spare Parts Shortage

The scarcity of spare parts for their machines, is also giving many farmers a headache; as severe a handicap at harvest time as the seed shortage at the beginning of the season.

Last year agricultural production in Galilee exceeded the previous year by 30 per cent, and this year a 50 per cent increase is expected. Farmers in Galilee are optimistic and believe that if given adequate means of production — particularly irrigation equipment — production can be more than doubled next year.

B. KAY.

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Defence Ordinance (Avoidance of Exorbitant Profits), 1944
Order regarding prices of spare parts

In virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with Regulation 3 Alef of the Defence Ordinance (Avoidance of Exorbitant Profits, 1944)[1], I hereby declare:

AMENDMENT OF ORDER:

1. Defence Ordinance (Avoidance of Exorbitant Profits) (Prices of Spare Parts for all motor vehicles) (No. 2), 1949[2], is amended as follows:
   In Para 2 (Alef) —
   (a) In Clause (1) "160%" will read "10%"
   (b) In Clause (3) "15%" will read "10%".

TITLE:

2. This Ordinance will be called: "Defence Ordinance (Avoidance of Exorbitant Profits), Prices of Spare Parts for all motor vehicles), (No. 2), (Amendment) — 1952".

May 19, 1952.

MICHAEL BAR,
Controller of Road Transport,
Competent Authority — Control Authority.

1. "Official Gazette", No. 1359 of Sept. 14, 1944, Supplement 2, p. 785.
2. "Kovetz Hatakanot" 31 of August 17, 1949, p.410.

NATURE'S WAY
As the music lingered on and the lights twinkled, the clouds, black and menacing, started to hover beneath the firmament above. When all signs pointed to bad weather, the moon came up to soothe the sky. So it is with life, thought Ala, whose disarming eyes took on an added lustre. Owning some property, like the moon's mellowing quality, does perpetuate a moonlit, unclouded life.
Nathanya's clarion is calling you: plots for sale starting from IL.3.500 per sq.m. and up; a twenty-dunam area centrally situated in Nathanya for sale—a real bargain. 1½ dunams land right next to the Sharon Hotel for sale— just for a song. A six-dunam plot for sale in Kfar Shmaryahu. A lovely, talking, smiling plot in Nahariya's sea-shore for sale. Two 3½-roomed cottages in Givat Rambam for sale. A two-roomed semi-detached house near Shikun Dan, furnished, to rent for six months. A 2½-roomed house with 500 sq.m. land near Pardess Katz (buying of furniture optional) to rent. A three-roomed cottage in Bat Yam—for sale or rent.
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CHANGED ATTITUDE OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH

P.M. Wants Independent Kashmir

By O.M. GREEN

LONDON, —

WHILE rumours have been flying of another conference of Commonwealth Premiers to endeavour to bring India and Pakistan together over Kashmir, there is one obstacle to a settlement which has hitherto received far too little attention.

That obstacle is Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir. Six feet four inches tall and powerfully built, he is a fanatical idealist, voluble and determined in argument even above the normal level of Asiatic politicians. To his adoring followers he is known as the Lion of Kashmir.

When Maharajah Hari Singh fled from his infuriated subjects in October 1947, announcing his accession to India, he called upon Sheikh Abdullah (whom he had twice imprisoned) to form an interim government. Sheikh Abdullah was accepted by India as a convenient means of maintaining her claims to Kashmir and was generally regarded abroad as India's catspaw.

Well Fed

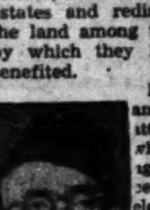
Events, however, have shown that Sheikh Abdullah never accepted that position. Money and economic help from India he was ready to accept; Kashmir today is far better fed than any Indian State. But in the past four and a half years he has skilfully entrenched himself more and more firmly; and as he looks to the future of Kashmir, he has shown that submission to orders from New Delhi has no place in his ambitions; rather indeed the independence of Kashmir as a separate State.

Sheikh Abdullah was born in 1905, the son of a shawl merchant, was brought up by his elder brothers, his parents having died while he was a child, and graduated as Master of Science at Aligarh University in 1930. (He speaks English perfectly).

Immediately on leaving the university he flung himself into politics (Hari Singh's misrule of Kashmir had been a scandal for years before his flight in 1947), formed the so-called Reading Room Party, won the support of a number of influential Mullahs (Moslem religious leaders) who allowed him to hold political meetings in their mosques and in 1931 was clapped into gaol.

He was released in time to be elected president of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, founded in 1932 and enlarged in 1939. But in 1946 he was again in gaol for his activities in the "Quit Kashmir" movement, designed to set up a People's Government in Kashmir with the Maharajah as a constitutional monarch, Hari Singh released him four weeks before his flight and, as stated, called upon him to form an interim government; he was the one man capable of the job.

Sheikh Abdullah has proved a capable ruler. His great achievement has been land reform, the breaking up of big estates and redistribution of the land among the peasants, by which they have greatly benefited.



Abdullah

His political ambitions first attracted notice when a year ago he announced a general election to provide Kashmir with a Constituent Assembly. The United Nations entered a strong protest, but Mr. Nehru (who had already been much criticized for admitting two Kashmir representatives to the Assembly in New Delhi) approved of the elections, which were duly held, and last October the Constituent Assembly held its first meeting — a heterogeneous body of seventy five members speaking five languages — English, Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri and Ladakhi.

In spite of these linguistic difficulties the Assembly adopted a draft Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir which (while acknowledging India's control of defence, foreign affairs and communications, secured to her by Hari Singh's deed of accession) proclaimed that sovereignty in all other matters "will reside in the State... the legislature of the State shall be absolutely sovereign within its domain and there shall be no matters reserved from it."

At the first meeting the keynote of Sheikh Abdullah's address was the advantages to Kashmir of the tie with India. But by the time of the Assembly's second meeting, last March, his mind clearly had moved much further than this.

For example, in speaking against compensation to landlords for the land distributed to the peasants — the landlords having appealed to India against the illegality of their expropriation — Sheikh Abdullah said, "Neither the Indian Parliament nor any other parliament outside the State has any jurisdiction over our State. We (the Constituent Assembly) are 100 per cent sovereign body". The landlords are not likely to get any compensation.

But most striking of all has been a speech this month in which Sheikh Abdullah declared that "Kashmir's accession to India will have to be of a restricted nature so long as communalism" (the mutual hostility of different religions) "has a foothold on India's soil.

"What will happen to us and our position" he continued, "if something happens to Pandit Nehru? We do not know. As realists we have to make provision for all eventualities... some people in the Indian Press have started questoning our fundamental right to shape our destiny in our own way... If there is a resurgence of communalism in India how are we to convince the Moslems of Kashmir that India does not intend to swallow up Kashmir? If these people do not take my warning, they may finally destroy the union of Kashmir with India."

Brave Words

These speeches leave no doubt as to where Sheikh Abdullah stands politically. And then the idealist in him appeared.

"We in Kashmir," (he said) "want to function as a bridge between India and Pakistan and bring them together by cementing the force of love. If there is this love, I am convinced that India and Pakistan can again be reunited and become one country. No man will be prouder if this dream becomes a reality.

"In conclusion, I would do some plain speaking. It is that Sheikh Abdullah does not fear anyone in this world. He will not bow down before India, or Pakistan, or America, or any other nation; let them get this fact straight; it will help to avoid many misunderstandings."

Brave words — but will they help the holding of a plebiscite by which Kashmir is supposed to decide her destiny? Has not Sheikh Abdullah already decided?

OFNS

THE SITUATION WILL IMPROVE

Admittedly, the state of public transport today is anything but good, yet it looks as though we have reached a point where a trend to improvement can be seen.

190 new buses, among them 140 Chaussons and 50 Whites, will soon augment Eshed's fleet and greatly ease the queueing problem.

Then a tyre factory will shortly go into production and supply the needs of the country. Many buses immobilized for want of tyres, will go back on the roads.

There is also ground for hope that with Government aid, the provision of spare parts for buses out of service for this reason, will be solved, thus bringing even more buses back on duty.

Expert engineers and transport specialists are going carefully into the problems arising from the serious congestion and resultant chaos at the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv and will make every effort to ameliorate conditions there.

It can be said that the beginning of the end of our transport difficulties may be clearly seen on the horizon.

True, things are still hard. The bus queues are still long, and long waiting does not improve one's temper; there is crowding at the Central Bus Station, and congestion on the buses while large numbers are idle through lack of spare parts and tyres, yet a little toleration and mutual understanding between passenger and passenger, and passenger and driver, would do much to ease matters in the interim period. A little more patience then, for a little longer—better days are not far away.

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Washington 'Shocked' By Generals' Conduct At Korean Prison Camp

Koje Island: Gift to Communist Propaganda

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON. — THE circumstances surrounding the capture and release of Brigadier-General Francis Dodd by Communist prisoners-of-war on Koje Island off South Korea have caused anger and a certain amount of consternation in Washington.

General Dodd was pulled into a prison compound on May 8 by a group of fanatically Communist prisoners and detained there for 78 hours while he bargained for his life. His release was secured after the officer who had been sent to take over the command of the prison camp, Brigadier-General Colson, had promised that there would be no more forcible screening of prisoners to determine whether they wished to be repatriated to the Communist lines; that inhumane treatment of prisoners would stop; and that there would be no more rearming of prisoners of war who were symphathetic to the United Nations cause.

Harm Done

Both General Colson and General Dodd were relieved of their commands and General Mark Clark, the new Supreme Commander, announced that these promises had been made under duress and by blackmail, and would be treated accordingly.

But the harm had been done. It is admitted in Washington that the whole incident has provided the Communists with basis for propaganda such as they have not had in months or years.

In the first place, the extent to which General Colson had to bargain for General Dodd's life reveals the lack of control and discipline that exists in the United Nations prison camps. There are several good excuses for this. The possession of 170,000 prisoners does put a considerable strain on the resources of the United Nations forces in Korea.

Koje Island has been used to lodge the most savage and recalcitrant of the prisoners, the die-hard Communists, while the more tractable prisoners have been moved to camps on the mainland. It is known that for the past few months the United Nations has been able to do little more than put an outer guard around the Koje Island camp, leaving the prisoners to run their own internal government.

In the second place, it is felt here that General Colson had neither the need nor the right to bargain for General Dodd's life. He should have been removed forcibly, thus demonstrating that the United Nations was not prepared to tolerate this kind of indiscipline. If he ran the risk of being killed — a most unlikely event, since the prisoners would be well aware of the danger of killing him — that was a risk which his comrades to the north were taking every day.

But most important of all, General Colson, on his own initiative, provided the whole Communist world with a ready-made accusation that the United Nations was treating its prisoners badly, and that it was rearming those prisoners which it had bribed into friendliness (which is strictly forbidden by the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners-of-war) and that there had been forcible "screening" of prisoners.

As far as one can see, all these implications of the Colson promise are untrue, although there has been some blood-letting in clashes between the more fanatical prisoners and their guards. Although there is as yet very little to go on in the way of detailed reports, officials here believe that the Koje Island prisoners must have been put up to their exploit by the Communist High Command in North Korea. (Another communist prisoner was killed in a clash at a Pusan camp this week.)

North Korean and Chinese prisoners-of-war line up at a prison camp "somewhere in South Korea." At right, an American P.O.W. gets a haircut from a Chinese soldier "somewhere in Manchuria."

Elaborate Contrivance

The fact that General Dodd was captured by what the prisoners admit to have been an elaborate piece of contrivance on the day after the United Nations had publicly revealed that the Communists would not accept their final proposal on the exchange of prisoners shows that there must have been coordination.

The concessions they tried to extort were exactly in line with the aims of the Communist negotiators at Panmunjom. Officials in Washington expect that a great wave of propaganda on the prisoner issue will now roll out from all the Communist countries, but they are still fairly optimistic that the Koje incident will not lead to a breakdown in the Korean armistice negotiations.

They point out that the United Nations has stated quite categorically and firmly that it will return only the 70,000 prisoners who have expressed their willingness to return to the North Korean lines. When the Communists eventually realise that there is no hope of breaking down the firmness and determination of the United Nations on this point they will have to concede it if they want an armistice. What the incident and the ineptitude of the two Generals have certainly done is to delay the point when the Communists will realise this, and to enlarge and embitter the propaganda battle. *OFNS*

U.S. HONOURS WEIZMANN INSTITUTE MATHEMATICIAN

Artificial Earthquakes For Oil

By a Special Correspondent

PROFESSOR Chaim Leib Pekeris, D.Sc., head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the Weizmann Institute of Science, has been elected to the American National Academy of Sciences according to information received from Washington D.C. Membership in this Academy is accounted the greatest honour an American scientist can achieve: its standing is similar to that of the Royal Society of Great Britain and the Academie Francaise des Sciences.

Prof. Pekeris, who was born in 1908 in Alytus, Lithuania, went to the United States in 1926 to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He spent many years in the U.S until 1948 when he came to the Weizmann Institute.

Speaking of his Department's geophysical work in search of oil and deep-lying water sources, Prof. Pekeris described the seismic method of exploring geological structures at depths of a kilometre or more:

"Essentially, it consists in creating an artificial earthquake and receiving sound-echoes from the various geological layers at depth.

"We drill a hole of about 60 metres deep, at the bottom of which we put in some 50 lbs. of specially made explosives. The explosion is set off electrically and the resulting vibration of the ground, as it receives echoes from geological layers of varying depths, is recorded by 24 instruments spaced at intervals of 20 metres along the line passing through the shot point.

Complicated Operations

"The signals from all the 24 instruments are registered on a photographic film, which is developed a few minutes after the shot. This record is then analyzed at the Weizmann Institute of Science, and the depths of the various geological layers are determined.

"This complicated operation employs about 20 people, ranging from pit diggers to mathematical physicists. We first send out our survey group to locate precisely each shot point. Then the diggers come in to prepare the shot point for drilling. These are followed by the seismic drilling crew, who use an especially made seismic drill."

Prof. Pekeris added: "We believe we have the fastest drilling crew in the country, if not in the world. In the month of April, they drilled 58 shot-holes with a total depth of 3,715 metres. This is a monthly output establishing a record for the country. The maximum daily output was achieved on Sunday, April [illegible], when six holes were drilled to a total depth of 380 metres.

"When the drillers finish the hole, they put in explosives and move to another spot. Later, the seismic crew arrives, lays out the instruments, all connected to one cable, fires the shot and obtains the record. It is this record which is then analysed by the geophysicists at the Weizmann Institute.

"On the basis of such measurements, a seismic map is prepared showing the contours of the various geological layers from the surface down to depths of several kilometres."

Gravimetric Method

Prior to the seismic survey, the area is surveyed by the gravimetric method. In this scheme, the force of gravity is measured in a network of stations over the area.

If a closed geological structure exists at depth, it is revealed by a closed region of high or low gravity values. Any such regions are then studied for greater detail by the seismic method.

The gravity method is quicker and cheaper, and requires less complicated equipment; the information it yields, however, is less accurate than that obtained by the seismic method, which pins down the depth and dip of any geological formation.

The gravity measurements must be preceded by a very precise land survey, because an error in the height of a station of more than 10 centimetres is sufficient to mask the minute gravity effect stemming from a geological structure at a depth of one kilometre.

The Gravimeter is one of the most delicate physical instruments. It measures the force of gravity to one part in 100 million of its normal value. Only in the past ten years was the instrumentation perfected to achieve such delicate accuracy.

The oil exploration programme is directed by a committee in which are represented the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Institute of Geology of the Hebrew University, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Development.

The Men Responsible

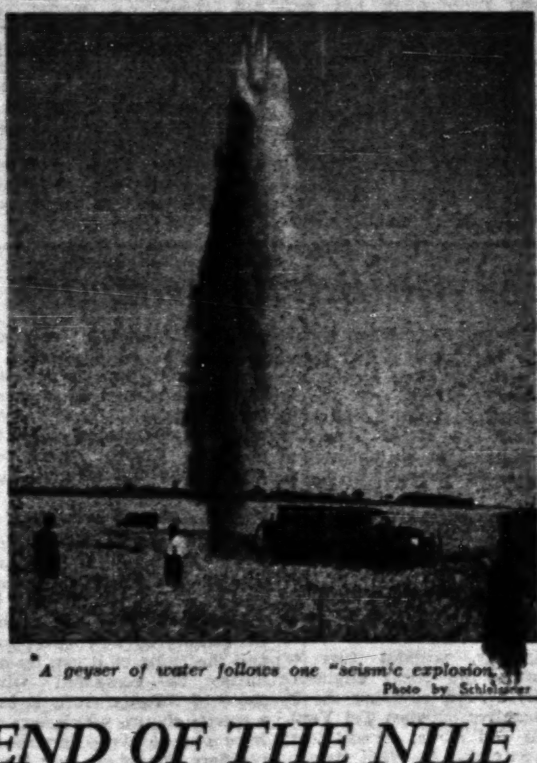
The geophysical superintendent is Mr. Shaul Meiboom, who came to Israel from Holland in 1939. After the State was established, Mr. Meiboom spent a year in the United States in 1949 where he studied the latest technical developments in geophysical exploration.

As a result, the Institute now has a geophysical team with two years' experience under the difficult geological conditions obtaining in Israel. That experience could not have been secured by a foreign geophysical exploration company which would have spent only a limited period in the country.

According to Mr. Fehr, formerly chief geologist of the Anglo-Egyptian Oil Company, who paid a recent visit to the Weizmann Institute, the seismic results achieved so far show that the geological conditions in Israel lend themselves more readily to seismic exploration than similar regions in Egypt.

The seismic party chief is Mr. Michael Behr, a geophysicist of long experience from South Africa, who settled in Israel in 1948. The gravity work recently came under the direction of Dr. Joseph Gillis, formerly of the University of Belfast, who has been at the Weizmann Institute since 1948, and was recently appointed its first Academic Secretary.

The technical staff consists of Israelis and recent immigrants, all of whom have been trained at the Weizmann Institute.



A geyser of water follows one "seismic explosion."
Photo by Schlesinger

Syria Gets French Naval Craft

By LEO HEIMAN

WHEN Britain threw the French out of the Levant in 1945, her influence was at an all-time high and the French were bitterly hated. Today, the tables have turned and the French, if not exactly loved, are regarded with awe and respected in Syria and Lebanon. So tightly are the Levantines bound to France that should the French Defence Ministry decide to stop arms and munitions shipments to the Levant, both the Lebanese and the Syrian forces would disintegrate in a very short time.

Everything in those forces, from the gun racks in the barracks to the rapid-firing 120-mm. mortars and from Chateau heavy machine guns to Panhard armoured cars, is French. Even the tables of organization and instruction manuals are translated directly from French into Arabic and the structure of units, staffs, and headquarters is exactly the same as in France.

It seems ironic that former German Wehrmacht and S.S. officers should instruct the Syrians and the Lebanese in the use of French arms, but this is the case. Now, however, a step was taken by the French to insure the durability of their influence in the Levant, namely, the creation of a Syrian Navy.

On April 19, 1952, the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc anchored at the new Syrian port of Lattakia for an official naval visit to Syria. Aboard were a number of Syrian Navy officers now being trained on the cruiser to form the nucleus of the new Syrian naval forces.

Capitaine de Vaisseau Maurice Amman, commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, visited Damascus and was received by Colonel Fawzi Selo, dictator Shishakly's puppet Head of State. Col. Selo thanked Capt. Amman for training the Syrian naval forces. This was not the first time Syrian officers had been trained aboard the Jeanne d'Arc. One year ago, with Capt. Toulouse-Lautrec in command, the cruiser had on board a group of Syrian officers who, after the round-the-world training cruise, went to France to complete their studies at the French Naval Academy in Brest.

Those officers have now taken over the first three warships transferred from the French to the Syrian Navy. A short time ago, in March, one of these officers, Lieutenant Soofy Jamal, took over the first vessel, the CH-19, from the Admiral Commanding the First Naval Command, Vice-Adm. Robert, at the Brest Navy Yard.

The three ships are former French Navy submarine chasers, Boulogne, Bayonne, and Calais (CH-10, CH-13, and CH-19), which served with the Free French Naval Forces during the last war. Completed in 1940, these steel vessels have a displacement of 107 tons. They are propelled by two M.A.N. oil engines and have a cruising radius of 1,200 miles at a speed of about 20 knots.

Since the Syrians hardly dream of submarine chasing, the former subchasers were converted by the French into speedy gunboats with an armament of one 3-inch and several 40 and 20 mm. guns each. The CH-19, under Lieut. Jamal has already left Brest for Syria. All three vessels have been extensively refitted at the Brest Navy Yard and are in a first-rate condition. They are the first seagoing warships to be owned by Syria.

Economically and geographically, the Levant is a single unit which was artificially broken up into Syria and Lebanon. The developed ports and sea commerce remained in Lebanon while the fertile hinterland, without which no port can subsist, remained in Syria. The natural port of Northern Syria was Alexandretta and it was taken over by the Turks. The natural port of Southern Syria was Beirut, and it was taken over by the Lebanese.

The only place with an anchorage remaining in Syria was the small fishing village of Lattakia.

After four years of labour Lattakia became a neat little harbour which was doing well until Shishakly decided that Syria needed something bigger, in keeping with the spirit of the times. Millions of pounds were subscribed, and notices to tenders posted all over the world.

Finally Danish, German and British engineers and technicians were hired and the French firm of Schneider Creuzot entrusted with carrying out the work. After pouring additional millions and constructing piers, breakwaters and jetties, it was discovered that while the breakwaters were constructed to the height of four metres, gale-whipped waves of the stormy Lattakia Bay occasionally reach five and even six metres. At the moment, new capital is being subscribed and new tenders invited for the reconstruction of the newly-constructed breakwaters. It seems certain that this time too the French firm will get the contract.

Work Expensive

Naturally, all this work is pretty expensive, and what makes it doubly so is the feverish way in which the Syrians try to make a first-class harbour out of a fishing village. For instance, the import and export of goods via Lattakia is profitable or worth while only for northern and north-central regions of Syria, but the Syrians persist in transporting cargo to and from southern and central regions through Lattakia via a primitive road network, even if it means that the costs of such inland transportation run into sums greater than the ocean transport and unloading costs together. As a result, the Syrain transportation budget is deep in the red and the government is contemplating turning over the Lattakia harbour to a private company.

Strategically, the importance of the Levant coast is paramount. Three great oil harbours work now around the clock on this coast, pumping Iraqi and Saudi Arabian oil 24 hours a day into waiting tankers. The oil harbours, Sidon in Lebanon (Aramco-operated) Tripoli in Lebanon (IPS-operated) and Banias in Syria (IPC), are vital to European economic and defence efforts. Their importance was stressed once more by the recent disturbances in the Suez Canal Zone which showed that it doesn't take much to close the Canal to traffic.

Obviously, the Syrians want to cash in on this strategic importance. Already ships of the companies which run tanker services to Banias are being asked to call at Lattakia instead of Beirut, and new shipping lines are being invited and coaxed into using Lattakia by handling charges reductions, preferred treatment, etc.

To back up all this feverish activity, the Syrians need, of course, a navy, and that's what the French are presenting them with. On the other hand, although the Syrians are already negotiating in Paris for the transfer of new warships to the Syrian Navy, it seems that the French don't place a great deal of confidence either in the Syrians or in their navy. One French diplomat, who preferred to remain unnamed, was quoted as saying: "We may give them arms and equipment, but we'll never give them enough ammunition or spare parts to make them independent of us."

AT THE END OF THE NILE

By ALASTAIR MATHESON

FEW people outside the Sudan have heard of the Bahr-El-Arab River. Yet this Nile tributary, little more than 100 metres wide in places, divides the Middle East from Africa.

Here the influence of Islam comes to a sudden stop and southward the green, bush country world of the African begins — pagan, primitive and pastoral.

Thirty years ago, this was still the territory of slave-raiders. The people of the south remember the past clearly, the sudden raids from the north and the screams of the girls as they were carried off, tied to the Arabs' saddles.

No ethnic bond links the people of the Northern Sudan's barren desert regions with the negroid tribes of the southern swamps — the Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer, Latuka, and Azande. One day spent among these people is enough to make any suggestion of a common bond with far-off Egypt appear not only groundless but quite ridiculous.

Never Heard of U.N.

A couple of months ago a painstaking American journalist travelled through the primitive South with a questionnaire. He aimed at finding out if the tribes favoured a United Nations plebiscite over the future of the Sudan. He found that not only had few of them heard about the United Nations, some had never heard of Egypt or of Britain.

The three million negroid people of the South comprise about one-third of the Sudan's total population. For that third there is just one secondary school in the whole territory. That has been open only a few years.

Away from the riverain communities of the Northern Sudan the position is little better as regards education. Between the sun-baked boulders of the Nuba Mountains a new teacher training centre for girls has just started at Dilling. Taking the course are girls of 12 and 13 — training to be teachers in three years! That is the desperate state of girls' education among the Sudanese Arabs, where even a girl with the bare minimum of schooling is considered ready to teach others the rudiments. It is a notable advance that seven girls should be attending the University College of Khartoum; five years ago women university students were unknown.

Because so many pressing problems face the Sudan today at this stage in her development, it is perhaps natural that the officials in Khartoum, both British and Sudanese, should have tended to ignore Egypt's continual protests in these years.

They are only now taking Egypt seriously and have ceased to regard the whole affair of King Farouk's claim to the Sudanese Crown as something of a joke.

After all, Egypt has been officially under a cloud ever since the abortive 1924 mutiny, when Governor Lee Stack was murdered in Cairo and an Egyptian plot to seize power in the Sudan was nipped in the bud. That was the incident which led to the expulsion of most of the Egyptian servants.

The green and white crescent flag of Egypt, however, still flies alongside the Union Jack outside every Sudan Government office, right down to the borders of the Belgian Congo and Uganda. Egyptian irrigation officials keep a watchful eye on the levels of the two Nile river branches for the 2,000 odd miles which they flow through the Sudan. An Egyptian Army detachment whiles away the time in Khartoum.

These are the sole outward signs of any connection with Egypt — apart from the sluggish Nile itself. But dig below the surface in Omdurman, listen to the fiery speeches of the pro-Egyptian politicians, watch the schoolboys on strike hurling abuse and defiance at their teachers and keep your distance from a bawling mob and you will see the more sinister links with Egypt.

River's Role

This pro-Egyptian feeling is clamorous but certainly not overwhelming. Away from the societies and clubs of Omdurman, El Obeid and Atbara there is little support for an alliance with Egypt. A clash of personalities within the movement has further weakened it and Cairo's insistence upon sovereignty over the Sudan has completely undermined the pro-Egyptian Ashigga Party.

Discussions and plans for the all-important Sudan elections that will return a new Parliament to work the newly-promulgated Constitution as the next step towards self-government have now been thrown out of gear by the London talks. Despite assurances to the contrary, the Governor-General Sir Robert Howe's return to London has given rise to new fears of possible concessions to Egypt and the recognition of King Farouk as King of the Sudan. Hopes that next year might even see the attainment of full sovereignty are beginning to fade, even among the most optimistic of the Sudanese leaders. Arguments about the number of representatives the backward Southern races will have in the new Khartoum Parliament seem suddenly to have lost their point.

But to the Egyptians, though they insist upon their historic and ethnic claims, the Sudan is really important as the source from which their parched land derives its water. The Nile water is everything: talk of a common Nile culture just a parrot cry.

OFNS

KUWEIT REJECTS VENUS

The Sheikh of Kuweit recently ordered all "Come to Cyprus" posters to be removed from public gaze. The poster showed, on the background of a sunny beach, the armless figure of Venus, the Goddess of Love who — the mythologists say — was born from the foamy surf at Paphos, Cyprus.

It is apparently the law in Kuweit that anyone found guilty of theft must have an arm chopped off. The Cyprus posters were having a "bad influence" on the natives, said the Sheikh, as they appeared to "boost" a figure with both arms cut, presumably because of a double offence. Also, the Sheikh explained, the poster was bad publicity for Cyprus, as the Kuweit inhabitants formed the opinion that the island was full of incorrigible thieves.

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM MAY 25 — MAY 30

Sunday, May 25	P.A.L. CYPRUS AIR EL AL	(Rome), Madrid, London Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Rome, Paris, London, New York
Monday, May 26	EL AL EL AL	Nicosia Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday, May 27	EL AL SWISSAIR SABENA	Nicosia, Athens, Vienna Athens, Geneva, Zurich (Athens) Brussels
Wednesday May 28	P.A.L. CYPRUS AIR	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Thursday, May 29	AIR CEYLON S.A.S. K.L.M. T.W.A. AIR FRANCE EL AL	Rome, London Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, New York Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York Paris, New York Athens, Zurich, Paris, London
Friday, May 30	EL AL L.A.I. CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul Rome Nicosia, Rome, Port Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday May 31	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, May 27	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens

(The above is subject to alteration without notice.) Compiled by

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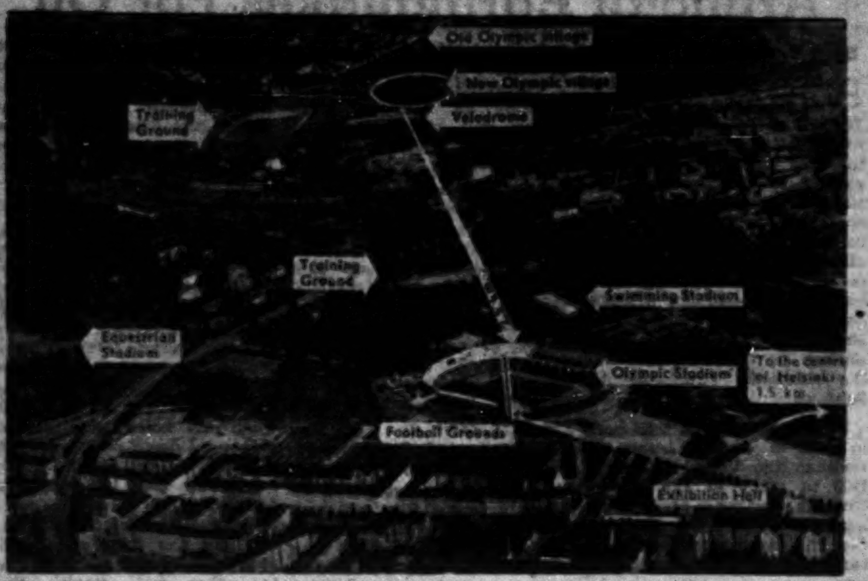


By MAURICE GLADSTONE

AFTER more than 12 years, Finland will finally realize her desire to be host to the Olympics when this year's Games are held, from July 19 to August 3, in Helsinki.

Helsinki is situated at a latitude of 60 degrees on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland and lies on a small peninsula surrounded by hundreds of islands. These are extremely picturesque with their forests of birch and pine trees, their sandy shores and red and grey cliffs, their dainty summer villas and fishermen's cottages. Its population is 400,000.

The month of July is the warmest of the year in Finland. Up to the middle of the month there is no real night at all, it being quite light even at midnight. The transition from light to darkness is very gradual, night never actually beginning until two full hours after the sun has set. The average temperature at this time of the year is 62 degrees Fahr. —16.8 Cent., the prospects of rain are slight.

Helsinki is an unassuming little town, unable to offer its Olympic guests pretentious accommodation or princely entertainment. However at the time of the Games the Finnish summer will be at its loveliest, and the magnificent scenery along the shores and the delightful countryside will offer visitors plenty of natural enjoyment. The Finns themselves are wonderful hosts, and it is certain that their welcome will be warm.

Famous Attraction

One famous attraction of Finland is the "sauna" or native bath. Finland, with a population of 4,000,000, has half-a-million sauna — four to every five rural dwellings!

To a Finn the sauna is as vital a part of his everyday existence as eating, drinking and sleeping. For the sportsman the sauna is an important conditioning method — wrestlers and boxers using it to regulate their weight. Everyone in Finland — man or woman, boy or girl, healthy or otherwise—tries to go to the sauna at least once a week, usually on Saturday.

The true Finnish sauna is built of logs which best absorb the moisture, but modern regulations often insist on brick in towns, a compromise being effected by lining the walls with a panelling of thin split logs.

Essential furnishings for the sauna are a fireplace with a pile of stones inside, a platform for the bathers, basins for washing, containers for hot and cold water and dippers.

Heart of the sauna is the red-hot stones. For ideal result the air should be quite dry with a temperature ranging from 170 degrees to as high as 250 or even 280 degrees Fahrenheit. Water is thrown on the stones and since the skin is more sensitive to moist air than dry, there is an illusion that the temperature rises to impossible levels.

After undressing the bathers ascend the platform. When perspiration has proceeded far enough they beat each other with birch rods made of leafy twigs, fresh in summer, and in winter dried but softened in steam or by soaking in water. The brisk flagellation is interrupted by throwing cold water over the body, taking a plunge or going outside to cool off, then the operation of perspiring and beating is repeated. The cooling is essential to end the bath. After the sauna — a rest for at least fifteen minutes with the mind a blank.

For the Finn the sauna is not merely a matter of cleanliness or hygiene but one of the greatest pleasures of life. A Finn who builds himself a cottage or villa begins by building the sauna. The sauna enters into Finnish hospitality as a matter of course. When Finns visit their friends they are not only offered meat and drink, but above all the sauna.

Lautrec Admirer Refuses to Sell

By RUTH LANGDON

PARIS. — PACKED away in a dusty little art gallery near Notre Dame is the world's largest collection of Toulouse-Lautrec's original publicity folders. They are very reasonably priced—from about $15 to $150.

Art collectors are faced with only one big drawback—their owner, M. R. Michel, doesn't like to sell them. Michel, who has been collecting Toulouse-Lautrec's masterpieces for 45 years, is a poor man who rejoices in his self-inflicted poverty.

"I would rather live in a simple fashion than sell any of my pet Toulouse-Lautrec's," he said. "For me, Toulouse-Lautrec represents Paris's golden era, when it really was 'gay,' and life was good."

Michel, whose shop is filled with original Degas, Picassos, Gauguins and Renoirs, is training his eldest son to carry on the tradition of keeping the masterpieces in the family.

"I have taught my children to feel that our paintings are sacred possessions, and hope that they, too, will teach their children to feel this way, and so on through the Michel generations," he explained.

Michel exhibited some of his prize Toulouse-Lautrec's in New York in 1949 and was offered several thousand dollars for one of his favourite publicity folders. He refused the offer. (NANA)

Familiarity with the Unknown

TWO years ago when people in Beersheba talked about Abde it was like mentioning Timbuctu. There was an air of secrecy about it and only a very few dared penetrate so deeply into the unexplored Negev. An expedition equipped with radios and under heavy escort went there once while a piper plane cruised overhead watching over their safety like a hen over her chickens. Today a trip to Abde is like travelling from Tel Aviv to Haifa.

Quietly, without fuss or fanfare, the Army engineers built a road covering the 35 kilometres between Tel Yeruham and Abde; it will later be extended to Wadi Raman. This highway winds like a white carpet between gently sloping hills which encircle a valley containing many thousands of dunams of fertile soil. The road is of stamped clay which the engineers have begun to cover with soiling and asphalt. Although this cannot be considered a first-class road, it is certainly far better than the present one leading to Elath. The main purpose of this road is to open the Central Negev for settlement, agriculture and exploitation of minerals.

Destroyed by 'Quake

Abde itself is an ancient town inhabited 2000 years ago by Nabatheans, Romans, Greeks, and Byzantines. It was allegedly destroyed in the 6th century by an earthquake, and the ruins of it can by no means be compared with those of Subeita. Still, it has a special charm, which is perhaps due to its geographical position. The whole way from Tel Yeruham to Abde should yield a rich archaeological harvest. Stopping briefly by the roadside I picked up some well-preserved fragments of Roman, Greek, and Nabathean pottery.

At the border of a wadi next to Abde we found an old cave in the chalk hills which must once have held some 1,500 cubic metres of water. The rainfall in the Abde district is slight, but most of the hills have a top layer of loess and foundations of chalk. The rain penetrates through the loess, but since the chalk is impermeable, the water collects in natural reservoirs. Getting water from the wadi next to Abde will be the first project of the Technical Department of the Jewish Agency. Already, without irrigation, 700 dunams of land have been ploughed for experimental purposes and sown with Sudanese grass.

Abde is not the final goal; the next step will be Wadi Raman; then the formidable Negev mountains. What is there is not yet known, but Nature, so far, has been kind to us though she has not made it easy for us to get at all of her treasures. H. BEN-ADI

Radio Review

Press Talks

'PRESS Conference' with Mrs. Golda Myerson proved stimulating and provocative (although of poor technical quality). This series is of particular importance in that it provides almost the sole concession to a mature democratic approach over the Israel radio. There is a tendency to shy away from the controversial, and should political parties lapse into anything so regrettable as disagreement the argument is reported at second-hand over the news — or, at best, a brief glimpse emerges in the carefully-edited 'This Week in the Knesset'.

A broadcast Press Conference, which brings a Minister face-to-face with representatives of opposition as well as Government press, represents threfore a step forward. But, after all, the journalists are brought in to ask questions and not to answer back. Consequently there is no free consideration of the points at issue.

Other democratic countries encourage broadcast discussions of controversial topics. Political measures form subjects of open arguments with speakers for and against, and a neutral moderator. The kid-glove approach of our radio extends even beyond politics so that we never hear two speakers arguing over the air, and seldom even a discussion.

The current attitude underestimates the listener and loses an important educative opportunity. There is ample room for serious broadcast discussion of politics, economics, religion, culture, philosophy, science etc. A large number of plain talks have returned to the evening schedule, and this is to the good inasmuch as the spoken word is basically more important than music. The objection to the former programmes of Kol Yisrael was not that talks were broadcast, but that the talks were dull. The important change must come in presentation, and the best way to present spoken features is by the encouragement of lively and adult discussion and controversy.

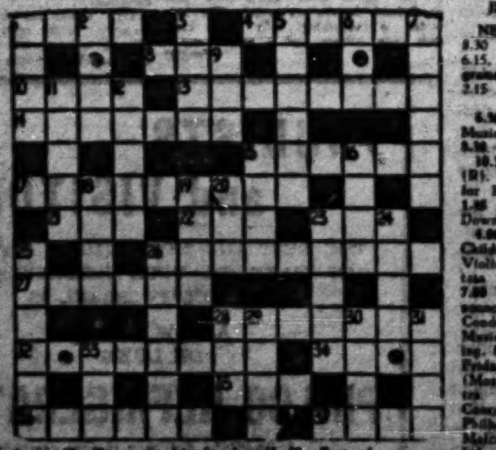
Return to Optimism

THE other night, Joseph Heftman, gave a talk advocating a return to optimism. It was well-written and well read, and the basic intention was highly commendable. The public needs a dose of perspective against which to set everyday aggravations — the type of talk that Moshe Pearlman used to give before he abolished talks and then restored them — all except his own. His talks had the merit of being practical and founded on facts. Joseph Heftman asked 'What are petty complaints against the wonder of our era? What are queues, rising prices and electricity cuts in comparison to belonging to an ancient and special people?' It was fine rhetoric but a more homely approach would have rendered it more convincing.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Vaughan Williams' Compositions (Second Programme today at 4); Mr. Ben-Gurion receives honorary degree from Jewish Theological Seminary of America (Sunday at 9.30); Modern English Literature by Walter Lever (first talk: Monday at 7.45); Franck's Violin Sonata (Monday at 9.45); Asher Barash on Peretz Smolenskin (Wednesday at 8.45).

AUDIO

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. A drawback! 4. A person [illegible] lather to hire! 8. Tousled hair. 10. Maria may give us a song. 13. Healing sensation. 14. The [illegible] is in the ceiling. 15. An old cricketer's guard? 17. Pete's mate? 21. The organ may need attention! 22. The chief performer has lost his head. 23. A poisonous dose of aspirin! 26. He gives people money. 27. Port weather. 28. Look at the animal's head. 32. [illegible] 34. [illegible] 36. Give me back the minced lamb! 37. Diners in [illegible] needn't be [illegible] friends abroad? 30. Part of your ear. 31. They're used in the manufacture of [illegible] 33. Watch pocket.

DOWN. — [illegible] to wear. 2. Unwelcome visit. 3. It has its point where animals are concerned. 5. [illegible] which makes an insect cough. 6. Bird [illegible] 7. It may not work out in practice. 9. Keep a little girl in place! 11. Up in the money. 12. [illegible] 13. A growing establishment. 16. A lot of little bits. 18. Mineral of vital concern. 19. One of the bright lights of the theatre? 20. [illegible] 24. It trembles. 25. It's found in a pipe also. [illegible] 26. Splash. 28. American for [illegible] 29. Where to make

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Supple. 7. Footpath. 8. Oyster. 10. A.B. use. 12. O.A.T.S. 14. Limp. 15. Able. 16. Bow. 17. Ires. 19. Acid. 21. Statesman. 23. Beer. 24. Ramp. 26. Pas. 27. Envy. 29. [illegible] 30. Glad. 33. Ovate. 34. Annoys. 35. Twilight. 36. [illegible]

DOWN. — 1. Offal. 2. Bosun. 3. Apse. 4. Shod. 5. Pie. 6. Leered. 9. Stadium. 11. Bri(e). 12. Spits. 13. Observe. 15. Ait. 16. Sin. 18. R.A. only. 20. Caper. 21. Sen(d). 22. Say. 23. Beaver. 25. Kit. 28. Boots. 30. Manger. 31. Tank. 32. Gown. 33. Ogle.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 33.3 & 522 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.59 a.m., 12.00 N. 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.55 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.05 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Requests: Violin Concerto (Tchaikowsky); Cantata "Alexander Nevsky" (Prokofieff). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Kol Yisrael Orchestra; Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal: Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Community Singing. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Symphony No. 25 (Mozart). Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Conductor: Karl Boehm; Piano Concerto No. 2 (Beethoven). London Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Malcolm Sargent. Soloist: Arthur Schnabel; Symphony No. 4 (Dvorak). National Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Basil Cameron. 10.30 Melodies (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.00 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert. Concert dans le gout theatrale (Couperin); "Comus" Ballet Suite (Purcell-Lambert); Divertimento in F major (Debussy). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphony No. 3 (Beethoven). 11.30 "The Crimson Rose." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Theatre and Films." 1.45 Concert Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Opera — "Don Carlos" (Verdi) Acts 3 & 4 (R). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk on Culture and Art. 7.25 Shabbat Tunes (R). 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions and Answers by S. Rosen. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Hamavdil." 9.04 "Melaveh Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

(460, 226, 217, 43.9 M.)

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Williams (R). 4.45 Talk. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4 p.m. Music of Our Time (R). 4.45 Interlude (R). 5.00 Readings. 5.20 Legends. 5.30 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances (R). 6.35 Close Down.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading & Legends. 11.30 "The People of the Books" by M. Louvish. 11.45 Spotlight. Tomorrow: 11.15 Vocal Recital: Yaffa Yarkoni. 11.30 "Behind the News" by A.V. Sherman. 11.45 "Melaveh Malka."

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS

(24.92 & 30.53 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 British Album. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Jewish Affairs. 7.45 Saturday Feature.

ARMY PROGRAMME (230, 225 and 43.5 M): 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Readings. 6.45 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart and Haydn. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 "The Camp Dances." 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by de Falla. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA. Hebrew Programme: 9-9.30 (16, 25 & 31 M.) Today: "Roving Microphone." Tomorrow: "What America is Reading."

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Montessori and Her Method

By Henriette Boas

A WOMAN with strong features indicating great will-power and determination, with the keen penetrating look of a born scientist, yet very motherly is how the sculptor saw Dr. Maria Montessori, who died at the age of 81 in Holland on May 6. Her bronze head dominates the sitting room of the First Amsterdam Montessori school, where we were received by Mrs. Rosalie Joosten-Chotzen, who has headed the school since its foundation 32 years ago. She is the Director of the International Montessori Centre, and has been closely connected with Dr. Montessori since her first visit to Holland during World War I. A quiet, grey-haired Jewish woman, she seemed the opposite of Montessori's magnetic personality; yet they were closely akin by their deep love of the child and their faith in man's capacity for good.

Popular in Holland

Dr. Montessori travelled far and wide during her life; and her educational system, which stresses the development of the child's natural faculties, as well as team work, was introduced in nearly every country. But nowhere, perhaps, was her system more widely accepted than in Holland. In Amsterdam alone there are today ten Municipal Montessori kindergartens, 11 Municipal Montessori elementary schools, a Montessori high school and a Montessori lyceum, in addition to private Montessori kindergartens and schools.

After leaving her own country, Italy, because of the rise of Fascism, and subsequently also Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War in 1937, she settled in Holland. In the artists' village of Laren, she established another Montessori training centre, where under her guidance her methods were further developed. Amsterdam, too, is the seat of both the International Montessori Association (organizational) and of the International Montessori Centre (educational). In 1950 she was made a doctor honoris causa of Amsterdam University and a Knight in the Order of Orange Nassau — a distinction awarded to very few foreigners.

In India

Relatively few people in Holland had direct contact with her during the past few years. She rarely lectured in public because she felt that it was more important, now that the years of her life were numbered, to commit to writing the ideas she still had to convey. Her latest book "The Absorbent Mind" was published a year ago. The general public may even have been surprised to learn from the press that this outstanding woman had been living among them. She had not, for that matter, been in Holland throughout the last 15 years. In the spring of 1939 she went to India, on a six months' lecture tour, and the outbreak of war prevented her return for many years. Characteristically, though already in her 70's, she spent these years teaching her system in India, where it aroused great interest, especially after India's independence. While Dr. Montessori's son, Mario, has been continuing his mother's work in Holland, Mrs. Joosten's son, Albert, has headed Montessori activities in India for the last five years, in such places as Bombay, the court of the Maharaja of Hyderabad, and the Indian Air Force.

Maria Montessori's life is so well-known that a few brief references may suffice. Born near Ancona in 1870, she became Italy's first woman physician in 1894. When she was appointed assistant in the psychiatric clinic at Rome University she became interested in helping backward children. At the request of the Minister of Education she gave a teachers' training course for backward children which became her Scuola Magistrale Ortofrenica. At about this time she developed the idea that her teaching methods for backward children might be applied with even more success to normal children. In 1900 she resumed her University studies, this time in experimental psychology, pedagogy and anthropology. In 1904 she became professor of pedagogic hygiene at the University of Rome, Italy's first woman professor.

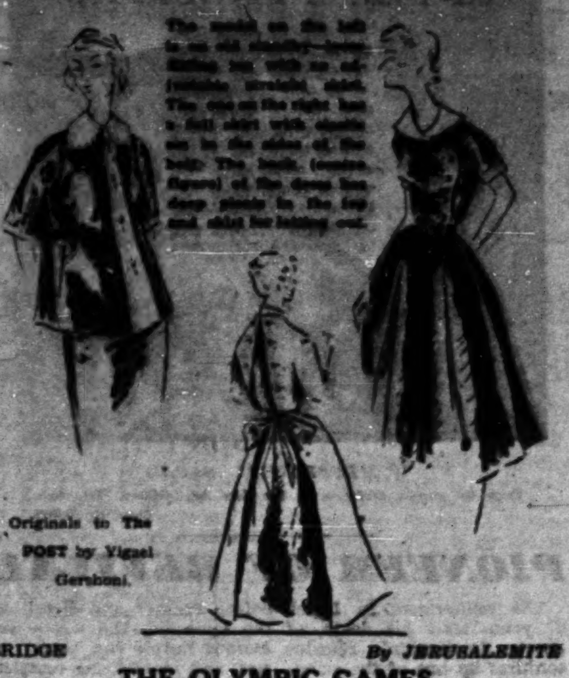
Method Developed

However, it was not this professorate, but the experiment she started in 1907, the 'Case dei Bambini', a kindergarten in Rome where she applied what was to become the Montessori method, which was to bring her world-wide fame. The children were induced to work and play with the things they preferred in an attempt to develop their special talents. They were encouraged to help each other — thus educating them to become persons with social responsibilities, rather than competitors. These first schools were soon visited by educators from all over the world. In 1908 Montessori gave up her professorship. In 1913 the first International Montessori training course was held in Rome.

Books in 14 Languages

Her system — laid down in books which have been translated into at least 14 languages — stresses sensorial education (both visual and auditory), coordination of movements, concentration, exercising every spontaneous movement by voluntary repetition, unity of thinking and of action, and learning to 'choose', thus developing independent thought. Above all, it is based on the principle that the child must not be scolded and told that it is 'bad,' 'stupid,' 'a little sinner,' but that it must be aided to develop its innate talents and powers for good. These last features in particular may have made the Montessori method so attractive to Jewish educators who, in Holland as in other countries, have been among Montessori's foremost protagonists. In 1936 her system was banned in all dictatorially-ruled countries. However, she did not despair and shortly before her death she had the satisfaction of seeing Montessori schools re-established not only in Italy, but also in Austria — where she visited Innsbrueck last year — and in Germany, where a training centre was reopened in Frankfurt recently. In the United States too, interest in the Montessori method, which had flagged somewhat, has been revived. Maria Montessori's life is an inspiring example of the power of deep faith in and love for human beings.

MATERNITY MODES



The model on the left is an old standby—loose fitting top with an adjustable straight skirt. The one on the right has a full skirt with elastic set in the sides of the body. The back (centre figure) of the dress has deep pleats in the top and skirt for letting out.

Originals to The POST by Yigael Gershoni.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

S. J 10 6
H. Q 10 5
D. Q 9 7
C. K J 6 2

S. 8 4 2
H. A K 4
D. J 10 8 6 5 3 2
C. —

N
W E
S

S. A K Q
H. 9 7 6 2
D. K 4
C. 8 7 5 3

S. 9 7 5 3
H. J 8 3
D. A
C. A Q 10 9 4

The above game has a slightly artificial flavour, because declarer is instructed to conduct his line of attack on an assumption not borne out by the bidding; but this defect is largely offset by the pretty approach to the problem itself.

North is dealer, both sides vulnerable. The official bidding is:

North	*East*	*South*	*West*
—	—	*1C*	*1D*
1NT	—	—	*2D*
—	*4D*	—	*5D*
—	—	—	

North opens with a low club, and West proceeds to count his losers. He must under all circumstances surrender a heart, and his normal line of play would be to hope finding South with a singleton queen or some doubleton in trumps. But he is instructed to place North with three trumps to the queen, leaving South with the bare ace. And there is but one way to restrict the trump losers to one single trick.

Having ruffed the opening lead West uses dummy's three top spades to ruff out three more rounds of clubs. He next takes ace and king of hearts, establishing the following situation:

S. —
H. Q
D. Q 9 7
C. —

S. —
H. 4
D. J 10 8
C. —

N
W E
S

S. —
H. 9 7
D. K 4
C. —

S. 9
H. J
D. A
C. Q

Now comes another heart. North wins and leads a trump, which is ducked on the table. South makes his ace and must continue with a black card; West ruffs with the ten, and North's queen does not make.

The endplay will proceed on similar lines if North was careful enough to unblock in hearts.

Troubador Troupe on Tour

By M. Eskolsky

THE Malavsky Family now touring Israel are a combination of troubadour troupe, Swiss Family Robinson and peripatetic cantoral choir. This team must be the only one in the world in which the women cantors outnumber the men — four to three.

Sorting them out means a quick trip around the map of America. The oldest child is Avraham (Albert), who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, 28 years ago. He is the only married child and is now impatiently waiting for the telegram that will make Papa and Mama Malavsky grandparents for the first time. Gittel (Trudy) is 24 and was born in Detroit, Michigan. Then follow Goldie (Gloria), 22, Philadelphia; Motel (Mordy), 20, Brooklyn; Ruth, 18, Bridgeton, N.J.; and Menuha (Minerva, generally known as Micky), 16, Baltimore. The baby of the family is the pet, and correspondingly pampered. While in Israel, she is working on the three months' homework assigned her before she left by the New York school which she "attends" with hundreds of other children of travelling entertainers.

Papa Malavsky himself was a boy cantor prodigy in the village of Smelia near Kiev in Russia, and when he came to the U.S. at 17, practised his profession with increasing success. For a time he lived at the home of Yossele Rosenblatt, the Caruso of Cantors. When the children joined him in singing sabbath *zemirot*, a function at which Goldie took the natural lead, he discovered that he had a first-class choir on his hands. In 1947 he presented them at the Yiddish Theatre in New York, and the family has had a crowded schedule ever since, on radio programmes, concert platforms, and in synagogues. They have toured the U.S., Canada, and Cuba, and made numerous records.

The Malavskys would be the last to deny that the novelty factor — a complete family including four young girls — has contributed toward their success. At the same time, they take pride in the applause of fans who have heard their records and believed that the sopranos and altos were the treble voices of young boys. When Goldie, for instance, chants a piece of liturgical music, it is accompanied by all the tricks of the experienced cantor: the occasional break in the voice, the almost unconscious twitch of the shoulder.

Traditional Approach

But the novelty has proved to be a two-edged sword. Ultra-orthodox circles have watched the appearance of the Malavsky girls in synagogues without enthusiasm. However, despite the traditional approach to the problem of woman's place in orthodox Judaism, the girls have been so successful and so heartily welcomed by popular acclaim, that they have been accepted and their place in American synagogue life is secure.

Not all opposition has been overcome, although the family nature of the choir has helped considerably, lending to their appearances a homely touch in the best traditions of Jewish orthodox life.

Their Israel tour was approved and recommended by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. M. Shapiro. If any further ratification were needed, it has been amply provided by the unprecedented applause of Jerusalem audiences heavily weighted with orthodox men and women. The family is an observant one, and they regard their work as something of a mission. "We've brought people into synagogues who hadn't been there for 30 years," they say.

In the first half of the concert programmes, devoted to cantoral music, the girls appear in demure white gowns which sufficiently suggest liturgical practice, perhaps by association with the white kittel; and this is enhanced by the white silk skull-cap. (The costume was designed by Mama Malavsky). In the second half of the programme, in which the Malavsky family offer hassidic medleys, nostalgic Yiddish melodies, and semi-jazzed up versions of Jewish songs, the girls wear frocks not quite in so low a key, and are accordingly livelier. Off the stage, they are even more vivacious, with the normal American Jewish girl's interests. Each has her own particular hobby: Trudy plays the piano and is a tennis fiend, and Mordy is a frequent partner; Goldie cooks, and with Ruth and Al is always experimenting with new dishes; Ruth raises tropical fish, with Mordy, and they have a "fabulous" ten-and-a-half gallon tank which they prayerfully hope the neighbours in New York are caring for in the manner to which the guppies and others have become accustomed; Minnie is a horse-lover, and would as soon ride as sing. She has not been able to do any riding in Israel. Indeed, the girls have not had time to do very much of anything in Israel.

Singing for Israelis

The Israel cantoral tour began even before the family arrived at Lydda Airport. The plane was late and landed at 9 p.m. on a Friday. They sang the Friday evening service aboard the craft, and the shehehiyanu benediction at Lydda, as Catholic pilgrims who arrived with them watched marvellingly. They spent the Sabbath at the airport, singing Shabbat melodies. When three stars appeared in the skies, the seven stars — father and six children — were rushed to the Rama Cinema in Ramat Gan for two concerts, their first formal ones in the country. Every ticket for every one of the concerts was sold in advance, and about 40,000 persons will have heard them before they leave. They have earned not a penny on their tour, and Cantor Malavsky's feeling that it is wonderful to sing in Israel for Israelis, and that applause and a heavy fan mail are their own reward, has been accepted by the family.

The financial arrangements of the Malavsky family are simple: Mama handles all cash. Trudy and Goldie also make records professionally as the Marlin Sisters, and have sung on some of the most popular radio shows. What they earn goes into the kitty. In general, Mama Malavsky is — as Papa Malavsky has informed Israel audiences — the "only normal person in a family of singers," and the children cannot sing her praises too loudly. "What does your mother do on tour?" the girls were asked. "Lord, what would we do without her?" said Trudy. But Mama is not merely a motherly soul. She was born in Connecticut of a cantoral family, and she herself is a competent pianist who coaches the family and helps in the arrangements of their numbers. In addition, say the children, "she peps us up and calms us down."

The girls are not given to complaining, but point out that the seemingly glamorous life has certain disadvantages. "You're in Philadelphia for a while, and you begin to make friends, but before you can really get acquainted, you're 3,500 miles away in Los Angeles. You can't make solid contact." Nevertheless, there has been no lack of suitors. Just before the family left the U.S., Micky was the recipient of a diamond studded watch given her by "a fine young Jewish lad with sincere intentions who is willing to wait till she grows up."

Vegetable Variety

I remember my childhood in Holland and we were fed loads of spinach as well but we didn't mind because we didn't know it was spinach.

Make pancakes (blintzes) and fill with minced spinach. Add some sugar and lemon juice, and serve as a sweet. Sprinkle with vanilla and sugar. Children love it.

Spinach Pudding. Cook spinach in very little water until soft, strain, add one tablespoon eggpowder, 1½ tablespoons flour and a little margarine. Season well with salt, garlic and pepper. Place in pyrex dish, sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake for half-an-hour. Serve piping hot.

Vegetable Pudding. Cook, strain and season the spinach. Place in a baking dish with some margarine at the bottom. Over the first layer of spinach add a layer of boiled rice or potatoes, followed by a layer of boiled carrots or marrow. Repeat. Mix half a cup of spinach water with some melted margarine and the yoke of one egg, and pour over the pudding. Dot with small pieces of margarine. Bake for half an hour. If you prefer a boiled pudding, cook for at least an hour in a double boiler.

Stuffed Lettuce. Use your meat ration (200 gr. of meat is enough for 4 persons) and mince raw. Add parsley, garlic, salt and pepper, some eggpowder and bread crumbs, and shape into balls. Use a small, crisp lettuce. Remove the outer leaves, open the head as much as possible, and insert a meat ball. Add a little fat and water to the casserole and allow the stuffed lettuce to simmer until soft. Serve piping hot with rice, tomato rice or mashed potatoes. Use the outside leaves, after washing well, by boiling for 10 minutes in very little water. Cool off and strain; season with pepper and salt and serve one hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces and seasoned with mayonnaise.

Vichy Carrots. Cut carrots into thin round slices after scrubbing with a clean brush, and place in casserole. Add a little margarine and water. Cook until soft; sprinkle with a little flour and parsley and serve as a separate dish.

Bricker-Bremner Carrots. Clean and grate large, fresh carrots. Add lemon juice, a few drops of oil, sugar and a pinch of salt. Serve with sweetened lebeniya.

Next time I will send you some apricot recipes.

Love,
MOLLY'S AUNT.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Busy Bond Driver

By Geula Cohen

IT is almost impossible to keep Mrs. Judith Epstein for more than ten minutes in any one place. Static souls like you and I, who pursue our occupations at fairly regular hours in offices, find people like Mrs. Epstein a little bewildering, not to say awe-inspiring. At a meeting of the Zionist Actions Committee — inspecting a Solel Boneh factory — she was not available, unless we liked to camp out at the King David Hotel. We finally ran her to earth walking briskly up the gangplank of the plane to Elath. If we wanted to ask her about the Women's Bond Drive, we'd better come too, because the plane wouldn't wait and tomorrow she was touring Hadassah institutions and the day after, back to the States. There did not seem to be any alternative. A small, middle-aged lady, she chatted equally at her ease with the violin virtuoso, Ivry Gitlis, and a shy young Dutch soldier on her other side.

At Ease

In her capacity as Chairman of the Women's Division of the Bond Drive she has to be at her ease with everyone — harried executives, irate husbands and awkward wives. An infinite curiosity about people and the way to reach them marked Mrs. Epstein as the right choice for the job; unlike many women in top positions, she is eminently approachable. She has the journalist's unquenchable desire to 'know the story', and patience to elicit what she wants. Every time Judith Epstein visits the country, she goes back with a fresh infusion of enthusiasm and a load of material for her private Information Department. "I'm convinced things will work out" — things which American Jewish women would be proud to share in.

Women and Bonds

To launch a new campaign in the States, where the most apathetic cannot avoid being appealed to, and thundered at, is no simple task. The question immediately presents itself — why a *Women's* Bond Drive? Hadassah, by the nature of its work, reigns over the natural province of women: its publicity centres on clinics, creches and Youth Aliyah — all brimful of human feeling and feminine sentiment. But Bonds suggest filing cabinets and remote high finance. Even if one proceeds on the assumption that wives and husbands should contribute separately, there remains the danger of clashing with Hadassah, U.J.A., the Bond Drive itself. Since April, when the campaign began, $12m. have been collected; Judith Epstein admitted this figure is unreliable. How many husbands bought bonds in their wives' names? and how much would have gone into other Zionist Funds? Speculation was rudely interrupted by the fiery blue sea tilting up to meet us.

Born Zionist

Between cross-examining the driver in German and puzzling out explanations by the guide in Hebrew, the valiant lady tried to give the brief autobiography requested of her. Undaunted by the deafening rattle, she yelled details. "I was born and bred in the Zionist Movement; my mother, although of an old Americanized family, helped Hadassah start and introduced me to its work. I got together the first college Zionist group — and from then on it was just steady going until I became Hadassah President. They can't re-elect me anymore according to the constitution, so I have a breathing space to organize the Bond Drive, although I'm still busy with meetings of the Hadassah National Board and the Zionist General Council (she is a member of the praesidium).

Married early and a grandmother twice over, Judith Epstein has qualms of conscience at her endless tours and campaigns: friends assure her that Ben Gurion whom she admires greatly (the admiration is returned) also spends less time with his family than he would like. Yet for all her masculine capability and head for figures Judith is feminine in her sensing of situations and her approach to the most diverse people; this faculty has come with her decades of service to Hadassah. She calculated "I've been working for 32 years in the movement, without a break. Just never had time to think why — but don't tell anyone that." At one tremendous spasm of the machine we enquired, wasn't she getting too bumped about? — "Oh no, I like it!"

The air-line was waiting to rush her back to more meetings and whirlwind tours. Cool and placid, Mrs. Epstein regretted the meagre facts she had supplied and waved a friendly *shalom* from the plane.

gardening notes

THE threat of a water shortage is once again an important topic of conversation among amateur gardeners in Jerusalem, and it is most important to work out a rationing or water saving scheme to keep plants growing.

A plant will thrive if the gardener maintains a favourable supply of moisture around the root zone. The amount of water required depends on the type of soil, and the distribution of sun and shade. Plants grown in sandy soil must be watered more often than those in loam or clay soil; the same applies to plants exposed to sun and those in unprotected areas.

A gardener has no control over the amount of moisture the soil will hold. This is determined by the size and the arrangement of the soil particles. A gardener can only control two factors, the depth of wetting and the degree to which he permits the soil to dry before he waters it again. When watering a garden two common mistakes are often made — the amount of water used is insufficient to penetrate to the the full depth of the roots, and sometimes the soil is watered so frequently that the plant cannot absorb it all and root-rot and other diseases set in. It is important that plants should not be either over or under-watered. Frequent watering in small quantities should be avoided, the moisture evaporates without penetrating the soil properly.

Plants should not be watered again until the previous moisture has been well absorbed, but before the plant has begun to wilt.

A.R.

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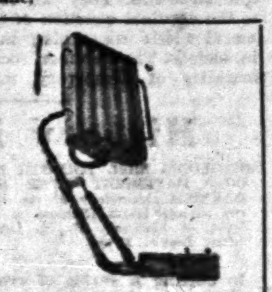

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To mark the 10th Anniversary of the enlistment into the A.T.S. and W.A.A.F., a re-union of all members will take place in Tel Aviv on Tuesday, May 27, 1952, at 5 p.m. in the garden of Ha'Kirya, Tel Aviv.
To cover expenses, 500 pruta will be requested at the entrance. All members are cordially invited.

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THE BUSINESS OF POLITICS

LES CAHIERS DE BRUGES. No. 1. College d'Europe, Bruges.

By YAIR ARAN

The College d'Europe of Bruges in Belgium has made a brave attempt not only to describe the shadowy side of public life in democratic Europe but to take a constructive approach and to suggest remedies.

In the introductory article, the Rector of the College, Henri Burgmans, states four main reasons for the prevailing view that politics is a "dirty business": corruption, bureaucracy, malpractices of the political party and the moral crisis in democracy. Study-groups were formed to investigate each of these phenomena and their reports are presented in the issue under review.

Corruption

It is true that politics has been defined as the act of making one's private interests appear as the general interest; but corruption is the active diversion of public powers to the advantage of individual or collective interests. It is a sign of disintegration, dissociation and demoralization of individuals. Laws are not sufficient to found the morale of a people' (Montesquieu) and in a decaying community many eventually consider corruption as a normal expedient.

In the democracies corruption appears chiefly in economically active states which are weak and irrational in their economic activities. Half state-controlled and half capitalist societies, where finance and big business try to defend themselves against interference of the state are the ideal breeding ground. Private capitalists, trusts and other organizations often confront the politician with such temptations of money, comfort and honours that he finds it sometimes difficult not to make his profession, in which anyhow idealism and personal ambition are blended, "a dirty business".

As curative remedies, special enquiry committees headed by high judges are recommended in contradistinction to parliamentary commissions which constitute a violation of the separation of powers. One could also visualize a permanent special organization composed of persons whose standing puts them above suspicion. The main preventive remedy is seen in a remuneration which enables the politician to live in accordance with the dignity of his office.

The Fourth Power

The functions of the state have become so extended that the central power is no longer capable to take decisions. De facto, the Civil Service, the Fourth Power, rules. The bureaucracy has effected the managerial revolution in the state. As has been said "In lieu of parliament nominating the ministers who regulate the activities of their offices, the offices regulate the activities of the ministers who pull the strings of parliament". Ministers sign papers and assume responsibility for acts worked out by their administration which enjoys complete irresponsibility. Public opinion considers the Civil Service as a maleficient monster disregarding the individual and disinterested in human beings and personal circumstances. This view is then transferred to the State and politics.

Remedies suggested comprise the politization of the highest grades of the Civil Service by the appointment of junior ministers and regular transfer from one department to another of civil servants who should however be granted also de jure responsibility. Decentralization is recommended by the fostering of autonomous authorities and the devolution of power to local elected executives.

Finally, an appeal is made to restore nobility to the Civil Service by converting the official into an administrative executive who is liable to be dismissed but, on the other hand, enjoys a substantial remuneration.

Malpractices of Parties

In respect of their inner workings parties are attacked because of their internal totalitarianism. The individual counts for nothing when faced with the powerful party machine, in which the party management becomes more and more powerful.

It is proposed that a party should give its members a general political education so as to develop their critical faculty and thereby a system of internal democracy. Decentralization of the party structure with local divisions and regional branches would also constitute an effective means against authoritarianism.

As regards the activities of the parties within the State, charges of partisan egoism, opportunism, demagogy and pseudo-loyalty to superannuated ideologies are levelled against them.

After reviewing the remedies, which include civil education, it is concluded that democratic parties go through a fundamental political crisis. The question is raised if they can be put on a new basis transcending national frontiers; i. e. whether they can be "europeanized," so as to form a common front against militant totalitarianism.

Moral Crisis in Democracy

The problems of corruption, bureaucracy and the party belong to the realm of political structure. They all lead to the cardinal question of the moral crisis concerning man in society. The common social morality of democracy may be found in the personalist idea. It believes in priority of the individual and smaller human groups, but is aware of the fact that the individual needs the community for his development.

There may be religious or political divisions, yet the existence of "civisme" (public spirit) forms a moral basis by common agreement. "Civisme" means discipline, badly needed when Western Europe resembles a besieged fortress. But this is not enough. The European community will be able to find its solidarity only on the strength of the idea of justice. Justice means equality of opportunity, *habeas corpus* and *habeas animam* (Silone). This egality is perfectly compatible with the recognition of diversity. The century of the common man must not oppress the uncommon man. And most important: political power is not an end in itself but a means to serve man. What we are missing most in our times is that moral sense which inspired a Péguy who proclaimed during the Dreyfuss trial that the social contract is broken by a single injustice against a single citizen and flayed his adversaries by saying that, according to them, "Dreyfuss is certainly guilty, but his innocence is an extenuating circumstance". As long as there is no revival of this morality, reforms will remain palliatives and politics a "dirty business".

The study under review presents a stimulating examination of the malady of politics in Western Europe. The tendency of the suggested cures deserves sympathy and their somewhat schematic and abstract character is probably due to the fact that they are prescribed by an "applied sociology" study group.

The Rector of the College says in conclusion that the very fact that it was possible to have this study conducted in a scientific climate by men of different nationality and religion proves at least one thing: Europe exists. This is true, no doubt, but the question is whether Europe can be saved by its intellectuals.

History in Twilight

SOZIOLOGIA SHEL TOLDOTH HAGOLA HAYEHUDIT LE'OR HAMARXISM. (Sociology of the History of the Jewish Diaspora in the Light of Marxism). By M. Lahav. Sifrait Poalim. 327pp.

In cutting a series of cross sections into Jewish Diaspora history and examining them in the light of Marxism, M. Lahav has taken a brave bite, and will most likely raise objections among certain historians. Yet when we consider that this is almost a pioneer work in unfurrowed territory, we will appreciate the foundation which has been laid.

Contradicting the idealist historians who see in the development and survival of the Jewish people a spiritual process exclusively, Lahav maintains that there are two forces which act dialectically upon the Diaspora: one the external socio-economic circumstances, the other, the internal nature of the subject itself as it has been uninterruptedly evolving and crystallizing itself during the centuries. The result is a new illumination of our history. Noteworthy are fine chapters, such as those on Jewish autonomy or on the class struggle in the Diaspora; there are, on the other hand, more superficial sections, for example, the treatment of the Karaites.

The study proceeds by a scientific method of presenting theses and proving them. References to over a hundred historical works show the scope of the author's preparation. It must be said, however, that this is more a guide book to history than history itself, more the theory and programme of a philosophy of Jewish history than the *materia historica*, and we shall have to wait for the Marxist Graetz or Dubnow to apply the new method. The style tends to be involved and repetitious, taxing the reader's patience, although there is an improvement as the author leaves the first, abstract part of the book. Let us hope that in his next work which is to cover the history of the people in its homeland, the writing and presentation will be improved.

DOV VARDI

Chess

MAY 23, 1952

PROBLEM No. 668
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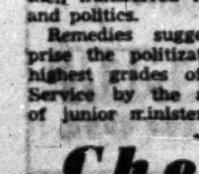

Mate in Three (9-9)
Kd8; Ra6. Rf1; Be8. Bh2; Ktf5. Ktg3; Ba3. e3.
Kg4; Ra5; Pa7. b5. d6. e4. e5. g5. h5.

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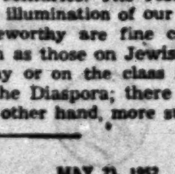

Helpmate in Three (5-7)
Kg1; Bh5; Ktb2; Pf3. f5.
Ke2; Ba5; Pc3. d2. e3. e6. f4.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 662 (Rasmussen): 1.Qg7 Kc3+(Ke5+) 2.Ktd5 (Ktd7).

Problem No. 663 (Wertheim): 1.Kte4 Ktc4 2.Qg2+ Kte4 3.Qg8+e6 4.Q:a8: 1.—Kt:d4+ 2.f:e6 K:e6 3.Qg6+.

SOLVING CONTESTS
(Problems 651-657)

Maximum: 4—4—4—2—2—3—3/27. [illegible]: 4—4—4—2—2—3—3/26; Agranat, [illegible]: 2—2—4—2—2—3—3/20; [illegible]: 2—2—5—2—2—3—3/19; [illegible] 4—4 3—3/18; Graetz: 2—0—4—2—2—3—3/16; Fasher: 2—2—4—2—2—3/17; Wertheim: 2—2—0—2—2—3—3/14; [illegible]: 2—0—4 —2—2—0—3/13; [illegible]: 2—2—2—3/9; Greenfeld, Spitzer: 2—2—3/7; [illegible]—No. 651—4; [illegible]—No. 657—3 points.

NOTES

N. 651: Cooks: 1.Ktf2+; 1.Ktf5+.

[illegible]

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, "Bet Ma-on," Rishon Le Zion.

ENDGAME COMPETITION

Solution to endgame No. 22 (Pachman: Ka4; Pe2. e6—Kd1; Pe4. a7) : 1.e3 Ke2 2.Kb5 K:e3 3.Kc6 Kf2 (d2) 4.Kd7 e3 5.Ke7 a2 6.Kf7 (d7) — draw. Correct solutions were submitted by Messrs. M. Lubesen, D. R. Wertheim, J. Rettes, I. Agranat, R. Blumenfeld.

For endgame competition No. 23 here is one of Rinck's masterpieces: Wh.: Kh8; Bd3. Ba8; Bc6 — Bl: Kc7; Qe1; Bf4. White to play and win.

This famous endgame composer died in Badalona (Spain) on February 26, 1952. His latest book "1414 Endgames" was published a few days before his death.

NEWS

USSR. — The hard fought Moscow championship has been won by [illegible] with 10 points out of 15. [illegible]

[illegible]

W. MEYEROWITZ: SAFAD
From the current exhibition at the Katz Art Gallery, Tel Aviv.
Photo by Seffrin.

PIONEER OF REVIVAL

The reinterment in Israel, 67 years after his death, of Peretz Smolenskin's remains conjures up one of the standard bearers of the national revival in its "prehistoric" period.

Born in 1842 in the Russian "Pale", Smolenskin was educated in the traditional way. The poverty and hardship of his childhood, and his early revolt against the spiritual and material conditions in which his generation had to grow up, determined the course of his life and the trend of his writings. At the age of 20 he began his literary career to Odessa, with contributions to Zederbaum's "Ha-Melitz", and his first novel, "Ha-Gemul" (The Reward), appeared in 1867.

After a year of wandering, he settled in Vienna where he founded "Ha-Shahar" (The Dawn), a monthly which he edited almost to the end of his life. It became the principal platform of the Hebrew and national renaissance, long before Pinsker and Herzl. At the same time he wrote numerous novels and short stories, and in 1876 he completed the most important of his works, "Ha-To'eh Be-Darkei Ha-Hayim" (Lost on Life's Paths), a four-volume autobiographical novel which he had begun in Odessa. In 1885 he died of consumption in Merano.

As a novelist, Smolenskin was not distinguished by outstanding literary gifts; discursive to the point of verbosity, he was apparently more interested in the discussions of his characters than in the story itself; but even so, his novels were avidly read by a generation which found portrayed in them all its own religious and national problems and the miseries of life in the "Pale". Yet, much greater was his influence as one of the first protagonists of a new Jewish nationalism, and as such he has his place in the Pantheon of Zionism.

PLONI

STORY OF A SEARCH

THE SECOND SCROLL. By M.A. Klein. Knopf. New York. 121 & 77pp. $2.00

This unusual book is written in a sophisticated and allusive language which at times degenerates into affectation. It is a long short story purporting to be the search of a Canadian Jewish journalist, Mr. Klein himself, for an uncle from Russia who had been a noted Talmud scholar, had gone over to the Bolsheviks, returned to Judaism and was last heard of in a death camp in Poland. Mr. Klein finds his traces in Rome, in Casablanca, in Israel — but before he can greet him in the flesh the old man has been murdered by infiltrators in the neighbourhood of Safad.

The book is extremely discursive and laboured in its sequences of thought. But it is also honest and significant, and some chapters are, in addition, good reporting such as is not often found in this kind of literature. Unfortunately, this is not true of the chapters on Israel which are quite superficial. But the descriptions of the camps in Europe, and of the mellah (ghetto) in Casablanca, are memorable.

The story of the search is followed by what Mr. Klein calls glosses, mostly poetry or poetic prose, some of it purporting to come from the pen of the martyred uncle. The most outstanding of these quite disconnected outpourings is a one-act play, "The Three Judgments". Mr. Klein is certainly a poet.

P.A.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The 70th birthday of Professor G. Weil, already referred to in these columns, was celebrated last week jointly by the University, its School of Oriental Studies and the Israel Oriental Society. Tributes were paid by the Rector, Dr. W. D. Senator, Prof. S. D. Goitein, and Dr. M. Plessner. Dr. U. Heyd gave a lecture on "The Contemporary Middle East as a Subject of Research and Instruction". It was announced that an anniversary volume would be published by the School of Oriental Studies.

A special meeting was also held by the Yeshurun Organization whose library, now an important centre of study, owes its existence largely to Professor Weil's initiative. Speakers included Prof. J. Rivlin, who presided, the Vice-Mayor, Mr. E. Elyashar, Mr. M. Levanon, and Dr. J. Yoel, of the National Library. Dr. E. Goldschmidt, of the same institution, gave a highly interesting lecture on rare prints and manuscripts which were exhibited to mark the occasion.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Rising costs have affected the riccuation of almost all English newspapers and periodicals, as shown in the following table, compiled by the "Financial Times" and comparing the figures for the second half of 1951 with those of 1950 (in brackets):

New Statesman	73,824	(79,543)
Spectator	40,753	(42,744)
Economist	44,680	(43,680)
Listener	131,894	(143,617)
Radio Times	1,851,773	(8,020,928)
Picture Post	1,180,284	(1,285,777)
Punch	144,303	(151,[illegible])

Publications Received

Eisenstadt, S.N., Absorption of Immigrants in Israel. Jewish Agency and Hebrew University.
Technion Yearbook. Vol. 10. 1951. American Technion Society. New York.
Canadian Jews in World War II. Part II. Casualties. Canadian Jewish Congress. Montreal.

HEBREW

Granott, A. Netivot U-Mefalsim. K.K.L.-Dvir.
Zweig, St. Balzac. Trans. U. Shelah. Karni. Jerusalem.
Gordon A.D., Ha-Ummah Ve-Ha-Avodah. Vol. II. Ha-Sifriah Ha-Zionit. Jerusalem.
Livneh, E., Be-Sha'ar Ha-Tekufah. Mifleget Poalei Eretz-Israel. Tel Aviv.
Zmirin, S.H., Yeshiyahu U-Tekufato. Mossad Bialik. Jerusalem.
Rabinovitz, Y., Yetzer U-Yetzirah. Mossad Bialik. Jerusalem.
Eisenstadt, S.N., Klitat Ha-Aliyah. Jewish Agency and Hebrew University.

Two Mauriac Themes

A KISS FOR THE LEPER. By Francois Mauriac. Translated by Gerard Hopkins. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. 207pp. 9/6.

Mr. Hopkins has made a number of successful translations of the works of Mauriac and now is descending to the earlier stories that have neither the power nor the width of concept found in the great novels. The two included in the new volume 'A Kiss for the Leper' are depressing works, leaving one with a sense of claustrophobia and despair.

The 'leper' of the first story is an unfortunate youth, dwarfed and hideous, son of a prosperous farmer, for whom a marriage is arranged with the lovely daughter of poor neighbours. It never enters the girl's head to refuse such an advantageous match; simple and religious, she is under her parents' orders and goes to the altar like a victim at a sacrifice. The husband, Jean, is only too conscious of his shortcomings and when he realizes how repulsive he is to his wife, he cannot force his attentions upon her. Both suffer acutely; she feeling she is failing to do her duty; he conscious he has ruined her life. A painful situation results, described with that acute understanding and passion for which Mauriac is famed, but one is never completely absorbed into it.

In the same way one is repelled by the mother-son situation again so competently described in 'Genetric.' Both are early works — the first published first in 1922, the second in 1923 — and are, of course, remarkable for their promise of Mauriac's later power, but they make gloomy reading.

OLIVIA MANNING

Life and Letters

Academicians Abroad

For the first time in its history, the French Academy has gone abroad when it paid a visit last week to the Belgian Academy of French language and literature which had itself already paid two visits to Paris. After a lunch given by King Baudouin, the two Academies heard an address on Symbolism. In the course of the session, the French novelist Georges Simenon was elected foreign member of the Belgian Academy.

Shakespeare Collection Sold

For the first time, a notable collection was sold in the United States to a European collector, when 73 early Shakespeare editions changed hands recently for over one million dollar, the exact amount not being disclosed. The books were sold by Dr. A.S.W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia to Dr. Martin Godner, a Swiss banker and owner of an outstanding private library.

Mackenzie Loses Case

The price of £10,000 paid to Compton Mackenzie for the copyright of 20 of his books was taxable income and not, as the 69-year old writer claimed, a capital transaction, Mr. Justice Danckwerts ruled in an appeal case, according to the 'Daily Telegraph' "I wanted to get a judge's opinion on this tax, because I was not prepared to take the bureaucratic ruling," said Mackenzie and added: "No one fights much in this wonderful Elizabethan age of non-fighters. I am a natural fighter and I, don't like taking things lying down."

Hebrew Grammar

A new grammar of biblical Hebrew by the Japanese-American professor Tojo Nahari has just been published in America, according to "Davar."

KARL MARX ON RUSSIA

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

Every now and then something happens to make one welcome the existence of libraries. Long-forgotten writings suddenly turn out to have a topical significance. Consider the case of Marx, whose major writings have been translated into every language and are being distributed by the million through zealous agencies. There is an incomplete German edition of his works—and those of Engels—which was discontinued by the Moscow Marx-Engels Institute during the thirties. There exists, we are told, a complete edition in Russian. Yet there are rumours that it has been purged of certain articles and pamphlets written at the time of the Cirmean war.

Forgotten Pamphlets

This is where libraries come in. The London School of Economics, for example, still cherishes some half-forgotten pamphlets by Marx, written almost a century ago and edited after his death by his daughter Eleanor. One is entitled *Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century*, and if modern publishers knew their business they would drag it from the obscurity in which it has long lain. Much of it is concerned with remote diplomatic transactions, chiefly relating to Russia and England, but it contains some interesting reflections on early Russian history. The Cominform, which makes a point of publishing Marx's old newspaper articles on China and India, has kept strangely quiet about it. Could this be because Marx did not think very highly of Muscovite history and of various Tsars who are now once again in high repute under their successor?

Here are some Marxian *obiter dicta* on the Muscovite Tsardom, before and after the epoch of Peter the Great:

"The overwhelming influence of Russia has taken Europe at different epochs by surprise, startled the peoples of the West, and been submitted to as a fatality, or resisted only by convulsions. But alongside the fascination exercised by Russia there runs an ever-reviving scepticism, dogging her like a shadow, growing with her growth, mingling shrill notes of irony with the cries of agonising peoples, and mocking her very grandeur as a histrionic attitude taken up to the dazzle and to cheat.... (p. 74).

The Northern Spectre

"....writers like Fallmerayer, unconsciously following the track beaten by Russian historians, have deliberately asserted that the northern spectre which frightens the Europe of the 19th century already overshadowed the Europe of the ninth century. With them, the policy of Russia begins with the first Ruriks .... Yet, in spite of the plausible parallelism suggested by these reminiscences, the policy of the first Ruriks differs fundamentally from that of modern Russia .... The bloody mire of Mongolian slavery, not the rude glory of the Norman epoch, forms the cradle of Muscovy, and modern Russia is but a metamorphosis of Muscovy.

"The Tatar yoke lasted from 1237 to 1462 — more than two centuries; a yoke not only crushing, but dishonouring and withering the very soul of the people that fell its prey.... The Tatar yoke had already lasted a hundred years before Muscovy emerged from its obscurity.... When the Tatar monster expired at last, Ivan III appeared at its death-bed like a physician who prognosticates and speculates on death, rather than like a warrior who imparts it. The character of every people enlarges with its enfranchisement; that of Muscovy in the hands of Ivan seems to diminish. Compare only Spain in its struggle against the Arabs with Muscovy in its struggle against the Tatars...." (pp 78-80).

"From the very outset, Peter the Great broke through all the traditions of the Slavonic race. 'It is water that Russia wants.'... For a system of local encroachment, land was sufficient; for a system of universal aggression, water had become indispensable. It was but by the conversion of Muscovy from a country wholly of land into a sea-bordering empire that the traditional limits of Muscovite policy could be superseded and merged into that bold synthesis which, blending the encroaching method of the Mongol slave with the world-conquering tendencies of the Mongol master, forms the life-spring of modern Russian diplomacy." (p. 87).

All this of course refers only to Tsarist Russia, not to the Soviet Union, which is not encroaching on anybody. All the same, if I were in Russia now I should not care to be caught repeating these Marxian dicta. One gathers that the complete edition of his works is only available to high Party functionaries, and there is one pamphlet which, apparently, has never been re-published anywhere: it is the *Secret Diplomatic History of the 18th Century*. Most Stalinists don't even know it exists, because their leaders haven't told them. You can't be too careful.

A GERMAN JEW REMEMBERS

EBENBILDER GOTTES. By Martin Feuchtwanger. Olympia-Feuchtwanger. Tel Aviv 256 pp. IL.2.—

This is an odd, provocative book. For no reason apparent to this reviewer the author calls it a novel, but it is in truth the autobiography of a very honest man with strong feelings, a son of that once seemingly so secure German Jewry which with its wealth, its culture, its shrewdness and rich talent was a source of strength to Jewry as a whole.

The childhood and adolescence of the author — brother to Lion Feuchtwanger and a well-known journalist and later publisher — are described at great length, not to say diffusely. Yet here as in the following chapters Mr. Feuchtwanger studiously avoids even thumbnail sketches of character (with the one exception of his mother) and tells us little of his own life of the mind, or of his personal relations. What he wants, it seems, is to give an idea of the background, the environment, the conditions. A very broad space is given to the First World War and the author's misery as a prisoner of war in French camps, where the slightest infringement of the rules was punished by solidary confinement. Feuchtwanger spent almost a quarter of his long imprisonment in such cells. Again we don't hear why — but he was released in 1920, a changed and embittered man. After describing the moral corruption of Germany during the inflationary years in which he found himself after his return, the author tells us of the growth of his venture, a publishing house mainly for popular novels and magazines which made him a rich man — until Hitler ended this prosperity.

There follows a pleasant interlude in Prague, whither he had fled — and then Hitler's entry there. Feuchtwanger suffered the oft described indignities and tortures and had no option, as he frankly states, but to go to Palestine illegally. The narrative which was so leisurely in the first chapters takes on an increasingly nervous, breathless, hectic style in conformity to events — a clever device, if such it is.

"We were in Palestine" are the last words of a book which leaves us intrigued, curious, dissatisfied, but which certainly is a valuable item among the series of documents about the incredible conditions among German middle-class Jews in that incredible time — the first half of our century.

PAULA ARNOLD

THE DESERTER

NO MAN PURSUES. By Hugh Sykes Davies. The Bodley Head. London. 267pp. 9/6.

The plight of the deserter, although we often hear of it, has not received much sympathy in post-war fiction. Mr. Sykes Davies has set out to deal with it with understanding and considerable ability. Meanwhile he tells a love story and leads us into an underworld of mystery that is well described. It is, however, slightly "heavy in the hand."

O.M.

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